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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Dreams.

When the balmy days grow long,
Love, I dream of thee the more,
And I weave into my song
All the sweet, sad thoughts that throng
Of the golden days of yore.
If to dream of thee be wrong,
Then I have offended sore.
Love, I dream of thee the more
When the balmy days grow long.

All the winter have I sigh'd
For thy presence, wearily
Grieving, gazed across the wide
Gulf of selfish, human pride
Which divided thee and me—
Now sweet hope inspires my song,
Wears the smile that once she wore.
Love, I dream of thee the more
When the balmy days grow long.
—[Boston Pilot.

A SOLITAIRE.

BY FRANK H. STAUFFER.

Brice Rutherford stood at the wide stone gateway of a pretty old English homestead. The bright moonlight was gleaming upon the trees, the shrubbery and the fountain, and upon the massive buildings with their towers, balconies and quaint architectural conceits. It was such a picturesque view that the young American tourist gazed upon it with rapture.

The stillness was broken by the dipping of an oar near by, and he was made aware of the fact that close to the left of him a brook flowed through the shrubbery into the river behind him. He turned his face thitherward, and waited.

Presently a boat shot out into the river, and he saw that the occupant was a young girl with a pliant figure, a bright face, and exquisite grace in her movements.

He was as plainly defined in the moonlight as she was, but she did not happen to glance toward the terrace. She was in such a happy mood that she gave voice to it in song:

"Was there ever maid more fair,
Or a truer lover,
Seen beneath the moonlight rare
On the Downs of Dover?
The Downs, the Downs,
On the Downs of Dover!"

A second verse followed, and the young man stood spellbound. Never had he heard a voice so sweet, so flexible, so distinctly articulate. The melody was fresh, pleasing, vivacious. She disappeared beyond the trees which lined the river, her voice dying pleasantly away.

He had just turned to depart, when several wild, piercing shrieks came to his ears, and he knew that the fair singer had met with some disaster.

He ran swiftly along the path which skirted the shore, reached an opening among the trees, and saw her struggling in the water, the overturned boat drifting away from her. He plunged into the river and rescued her, carrying her along the path to the terrace.

She was able to stand upon the latter, and had entirely regained her consciousness. She cast a rueful glance at her wet and draggled attire, and then lifted her handsome eyes to the face of the young man who had so gallantly rescued her.

"Sir, I am extremely grateful to you," she said, a sweet tremor in her voice.

Her screams had been heard at the house, and her father and a male domestic came hurrying to the spot. The former was a burly man, crisp of speech and stolid in his manner.

The daughter told him of the mishap and rescue. He bestowed a sharp glance on Brice Rutherford, and said:

"Send me your address and I'll compensate you."

The haughty tone and the unappreciative glance angered the young American.

"You don't owe me anything," he coldly said, as he turned upon his heel.

"Sir, I repeat it—I am extremely grateful!" cried the young girl, with a fervent glance and an impulsive grasp of the hand.

Her father walked with her up the terrace, the footman followed at their heels.

The fair English lady had left something in Brice Rutherford's hand when she pressed it. It was a valuable solitaire, very unique in its setting.

"Humph!" he ejaculated, as he strode toward the highway which led to the adjoining village.

Six years later found him at one of the celebrated watering-places in this country.

A handsome, intelligent, vivacious young English heiress was attracting the attention of the beaux, and he soon became as worshipful as the rest of them.

He fell violently in love with her. He proposed to her in an impetuous way, but, much to his chagrin, he was rejected.

His pride was deeply hurt, and yet he hardly felt like blaming her. She was no flirt; he had simply miscalculated the extent of her preference for him.

A few evenings later as he strolled to and fro on the veranda, he glanced in at the open window and saw her seated at a piano, with several young men by her side.

She was certainly very much at home on the instrument; her playing was as faultless as it was brilliant.

Suddenly he stopped opposite the window, his lips parted, his eyes brightening, a gleam of intelligence lighting up his face.

She was singing a ballad, and her sweet, clear, flexible voice filled the room.

"Was there ever maid more fair,
Or a truer lover,
Seen beneath the moonlight rare
On the Downs of Dover.

"Ah!" he ejaculated, under his breath. "Miss Clifton is the English girl I fished out of the river. Perhaps—"

He turned on his heel and dismissed the train of thought that brought with it new hopes and probabilities.

The next day the pretty heiress came upon him as he sat alone in one of the pavilions. He arose to go.

"Pray, Mr. Rutherford, do not let me cause you to retire," she pleasantly said, as she fluttered into one of the rustic seats.

Instead of replying, he looked steadily at her, with an expression upon his face that puzzled her.

"I am sorry for what happened the other day," she softly said.

"You were the arbiter of your own fate," he replied.

"Why, that sounds funny!" she said, with an odd little laugh. "I fancied that you had made me the arbeter of yours."

"Of course, Mis Clifton, if you have reconsidered—"

"But I haven't," she hurriedly interrupted.

She blushed consciously, for she knew she had not been entirely truthful. She might not have reconsidered her refusal, but she had made sundry mental admissions; one that he was the most worthy of her admirers, and the other, that she at least liked him.

"That was a pretty ballad you sang last evening," he said with a sudden change of topic.

"I sang several," reminded she.

"But only one ballad," rejoined he. "I refer to the 'Downs of Dover.'"

"Were you within hearing?"

"I was on the veranda," was his reply. "You did not think that I had decamped, in my disappointment and—dispair?" he added, with a slight grin. "The air is very catchy, as we say in this country. Did you compose it."

"Yes. And the words."

Then she laughed, and added:

"I haven't perpetrated anything like it since."

He was silent for a minute, seemingly deeply wrapped in thought. She watched him covertly, admiring his handsome face and manly bearing.

"Miss Clifton, I did not run away last night," he slowly said. "But I am going away today."

"Ah!" she ejaculated.

"Yes. And I wish to return your ring."

"What ring?" she asked, with puzzled look and tone.

"The ring which you gave me," he replied.

The puzzled look changed to one of amazement.

"I never gave you a ring," she declared, with considerable vehemence.

"Oh, you didn't, eh?" he said, with a crisp little laugh. "I wanted to return it to you at the time, but you did not give me the chance to do so. It is such a unique bit of workmanship that you cannot fail to recognize it."

He took from his wallet a ring and handed it to her.

She stared at it in a dazed manner, the color coming and going in her face. At first she looked very sober, and then a soft smile came to her lips, for she recalled the occasion, and the wet, draggled appearance she had presented.

"I remember the awkward episode—awkward on my part," she said, shyly uplifting her superb eyes. "Yes, I gave you the ring. I cannot permit you to return it. When I gave it to you it ceased to be mine."

"But I did not accept it," replied he. "You left it in my hand. Until now I have had no opportunity to decline it."

"Tell me," she said, looking fairly at him, new interest in her handsome eyes—"tell me, how long have you known me as the luckless one you once placed under such obligations?"

"Oh, do not call it that!" he rejoined.

"Did you know it the evening you—you proposed to me?" persisted she.

"No, Miss Clifton. I did not know it until last evening. That ballad identified you; you were singing it when your boat upset."

"Was I?" she asked, merely to control her embarrassment, for she remembered quite distinctly.

"I had intended to send you the ring by mail today, without explanation or comment," he said. "I ask no advantage now."

"I cannot say that I understand your last remark, Mr. Rutherford," she replied, slightly flurried.

He was standing with his arms folded, his eyes fixed upon her, a waiting, intensely yearning look in them that made her heart beat faster.

"You are going away today, did you say, Mr. Rutherford?" she nervously asked.

"Yes, Miss Clifton."

"From—from dire necessity?" she asked, in a queer tone, covertly watching him.

"From choice," he crisply rejoined.

He waited a few moments and then significantly added:

"I have lost interest in everything here."

"Even in me?" she asked, with a faint blush on her cheeks and an encouraging smile on her lips. "Perhaps some of that interest can be revived."

"Ah," he quickly rejoined, with a catch in his breath, "yes, it can! One little word from you will be sufficient."

"Then it would not be kind in me to withhold it," she softly said. "I might be cruel to myself. You must keep this ring. I will feel hurt if you decline to accept it."

"I will accept it on one condition."

"And what is that?"

"If you except one from me in return."

"Oh," she exclaimed, the red in her face deepening, "that sounds fair enough! Still, it might involve—"

"It not only might, but it would," interrupted he, with a smile.

"I am to consider this as a renewal of your proposal, I suppose?" she said. "If I didn't, I would be stupid, wouldn't I?" she added, laughing sweetly.

"You are never stupid," rejoined he, with heartiness.

And then their eternal bond of union was sealed.—[Saturday Night.

Florida Moss and its Preparation.

The valuable moss of Florida, says Harry Bomford, abounds in the hummocks and back lands. It is gathered chiefly by colored people. In its natural state it hangs in festoons from the limbs of trees in strands from one to five feet in length. The moss is gathered by pulling it from the trees with long poles, or by cutting the trees down and then removing it. The moss is buried in the earth for about a month, after which it is dug up and is dried and shaken and sold to the local moss dealers for one dollar per hundred pounds. It is then run through a machine called a gin, which is nothing more than a cylinder covered with three-inch spikes revolving between a roll of similar stationary spikes. The action of these spikes is to knock out some of the dirt and trash, but it does not complete the job. It is then shaken over a rack formed of parallel bars, after which it is pressed into bales of about two hundred pounds each. Some of the moss mills do all this work by hand, except the grinding. The moss, after having gone through the above process, brings from $2.50 to $3 per hundred pounds.

If, instead of allowing it to remain in the earth for one month, it is left there for three months, the entire bark of the moss is pulled off and there remains a beautiful black fibre almost exactly like hair. The hair moss brings from five to seven dollars per hundred pounds.

Mr. Bomford suggests the treatment of this moss as a good field for invention. He thinks a machine could be made which would take off the bark, leaving the fibre, without the necessity of burying the moss for so long a time in the earth.—[Boston Transcript.

Origin of the Seckel Pear.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the famous Seckel pear, so much relished, originated on the farm of Lawrence Seckel, down in the "Neck," at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. The tree stood for many years, bearing large crops of small fruit, but no notice was taken of it until one day the owner of it happened to taste some of the fruit. It became famous at once, a large orchard being planted. The venerable gentleman who made this happy discovery was a great-great-grandfather of Prof. Joseph Sickel of Germantown, who is principal of the Jefferson Grammar School, Fifth and Poplar streets. The latter does not spell his name the same, but they are all the same family, the original stock having come from Germany, and the probabilities are they brought the Seckel pear with them. Washington, it is said, was so impressed with the flavor of this famous pear that he had a number of trees removed from the "Neck" to Mount Vernon. One branch of the Seckel family spells its name Sichel, another Seckel, another Sickel, while Major-Gen. Sickles ads a final "s."—[Philadelphia Record.

An Interested Party.

Tapley—You are an orphan.

Miss Somergurl—Yes.

Tapley (much disturbed)—Well, whose consent must I ask in order to marry you?

Miss Somergurl—Well, you might ask mine.—[Puck.

The "Buzz" of Insects' Wings.

Now, it is not the "buzz" but the noise that is supposed to be made by the wings of insects in flying that will be the subject of this "note." I had intended to discuss the buzzing noise caused by either the slow or rapid flight of such creatures, but a critical investigation has warranted the conclusion that the wings play no part (or, if they do, it is but a minor one), in the buzzing noises so often heard to come from the direction of insects on the wing. I know that the supposition that the wings make the noise is even more than plausible on first thought, but the result of repeated experiments by the best entomologists show that the prevailing hypothesis is erroneous. It has been found that horseflies, bees, bumblebees and other insects of that ilk, can be held by the legs and made to produce the humming or buzzing noises so characteristic of the two-winged insect family, even though their wings be entirely removed; and that a partial (say the clipping of a half or two-thirds of each wing) removal of the organs of flight only serves to increase the shrillness of the noise. The part of the insect by which alone the sound is produced is the cavity known as the thorax, which corresponds with the chest or breast of larger animals. The inside lining of this cavity is a thin, resonant membrane to which are attached the wing and leg muscles. Two small holes or air passages communicate with this natural Æolian harp, and the motion of the insect's wings and legs causes these holes to open and close with every turn made necessary by the divers ins and outs of flight. The inflow and outflow of air through these holes (which may be compared to breathing, and which really is a species of that interesting operation), is the true cause of the sound which we call the "humming or buzzing" of the wings. Any curious person so disposed can test this by catching an insect of the class named and closing the airholes with wax. Be careful not to injure the creature or the results of the experiment will prove unsatisfactory.—[St. Louis Republic.

The Sylph and the Students.

It was a wet afternoon and some half-dozen students from the university were about the only passengers on board the interurban car. At Prior avenue a dainty creature got on and took a set right plump in the middle. Its eyes were bewitching and its complexion as beautiful as a dream. A long mackintosh coming down to the elegant and trim little rain boots and a rubber hood were the outward and only apparent articles of attire. The six students lined up in a row on the opposite seat and the face of each assumed a peculiar and beguiling expression. They smiled, they stroked thir chins, while one or two pulled away in the most captivating manner at their soft downy moustachios. That sylph-like creature eyed the stalwart young men wonderingly and with strict impartiality. After a while its umbrella dropped nervously from its fingers. In a second six brawny arms grabbed at it and four thoughtful brows bumped against each other, but the sylph took the umbrella and didn't say a word. At Dale street the car stopped and the sylph stood up and unbuttoned its surtout and stood revealed—a ten-year-old boy. "Well, I never knew that students were such great gawks," it said, and then it tripped out, and during the rest of the run there was a profound silence, broken only by the conductor as he looked up at the clouds and smiled to himself gently but audibly.—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A Ten-Inch Railroad.

An engineer of the name of George E. Mansfield projected and built a railroad, with but 10-inch wide track, from the elevated village of Hyde Park, Mass., down to the depot, over which he conducted 3000 people in safety in six weeks' time. Shortly afterward a company was formed and a road was constructed with a 10-inch gauge from North Billerica to New Bedford, Mass., a distance of eight and one-half miles.

There are eleven bridges on the road, one of which is over 100 feet long. The cars will seat thirty persons, and weigh four and one-half tons—ordinary cars weigh on an average eighteen tons. The trains run at the rate of twenty miles an hour with perfect safety. The engine is placed behind the tender, giving it greater adhesion to the track. The engines weigh eight tons, and draw two passenger and two freight cars. The cost of the road was about $4500 per mile.—[Detroit Free Press.

A Valuable Book.

There is a book in the British Museum which is valued at $500 an ounce. It is a perfect copy of the original edition of Shakespeare's sonnets published in 1609. There are only two copies in existence, and the second one was sold a short time ago for $5000. As the book weighs only ten ounces, it is worth a good deal more than its weight in gold.

RATTLESNAKE OIL.

A Man Who Calls the Reptile a Blessing.

His Method of Catching Them and Profiting Thereby.

The popular idea is that a rattlesnake is a curse to mankind and of absolutely no use, except possibly to give the male contingent in camping and picnic parties an excuse for providing a well-known serpent-bite antidote, says the Pomona (Cal.) Progress. And now, Akers, a white-haired ex-miner, who occasionally comes to town from his lonely home away up in the San Bernadino mountains, tells us that the rattlesnake is, in its way, a blessing to mankind.

"I reckon I ought to know something about the serpents," said he the other day, "for I have earned the whole living of myself and wife for several years in catching rattlers and getting the oil ont of them. I know some folks are mighty scary about rattlesnakes, and for one who don't know about the critters' ways it is pretty risky business getting fanged by a rattler. I occasionally get nervous among the rattlers, but I have to keep a steady nerve and quick eye in my business."

The old man tells us that he had always heard how valuable pure rattlesnake oil is, and that several years ago he got the oil from a dozen snakes that he came across in his wood-cutting operations in the mountains. When the summer was over he had twenty ounces, and got $3 an ounce for all of it from a Los Angeles druggist. He has since made a business of hunting rattlesnakes up and down the mountain sides and through the canyons. He catches from 150 to 200 snakes in a summer, and generally gathers from $300 to $400 worth of oil from them. The market price for the product is now $2 an ounce, and there is little fluctuation. Rattlesnake oil is used in rheumatic cures and in ointments for some skin diseases. The oil when sold has a pearly white color and is free from any odor. It tastes much like tallow. A good-sized rattlesnake will furnish from one to two ounces of oil.

"How do I catch the snakes? Well, that is easy enough. I wear boots up above my knees so as to protect me from any rattlers I may tread upon, and I always go with a strong forked stick or club in my hand. I have to keep my wits about me constantly and to think quick when I am in a snake locality and hear a rattle. I always try to get the rattlers by putting the fork of my stick over their neck as quick as a flash, and then I have the critter just where I want him. I next strangle the snake by pressing my fingers down upon the neck. I get the rattlers in this way so as to keep them from biting themselves and thereby letting the poison into the oil that I am after.

"In nine cases out of ten rattlesnakes will bite themselves if they have a chance, and they are the smartest things alive except human beings. Once in a while I get the rattlers by smashing them in the head, but I don't like that way, for it's more dangerous and the oil is not so good. Have I ever been bitten? Yes, five times, and I suffered so much the last time that all the money on earth would not induce me to be poisoned so again. That was four years ago, and I can feel pains from it to this day. I don't believe anyone ever fully recovered from a dose of genuine rattlesnake poison. It is the most awful stuff on earth. I have seen great big cows die of a drop of the poison in an hour's time."

How the Weather Is Foretold.

Let me briefly describe the method: The Weather Bureau has agents, who are called "observers," at all the places throughout the country from which it desires daily information. At the moment the clock strikes eight in Boston—that is, Eastern standard time—these observers go to their instruments and write down what is recorded at that instant. These instruments tell them the temperature, the pressure of the air, the direction of the wind, and how many miles an hour it is moving, and the observers need only use their eyes to find out whether it is cloudy, or clear, or raining. They tell by the registering thermometer how cold it was during the night—that is the lowest temperature. Then the observers go to their telegraph instruments, and forward their reports at once to the central office at Washinton.

Government messages have "right of way" through all telegraph offices, and other business must stand still for them; so it is not many minutes after eight o'clock when the central office is ready to make a map, which, by the use of convenient symbols and lines, gives all the facts in very small space. Before this map is drawn, however, the reports are carefully compared and all made into one, and are sent by telegraph again to Boston, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and all the cities which are sufficiently large to make it worth while to print a map like that made in Washington.

In this way maps all just alike are being made in many cities at the same moment of time. The printing machinery used is made for the purpose, and is very rapid. Often as early as ten o'clock in the morning, only two hours after the observers on the Pacific coast wrote their reports, the map containing those reports is printed in Boston. I am sure there is no newspaper able to do such rapid work as this. The government, however, has two great advantages: its despatches are sent before even press despatches, and the machinery for printing requires less time than the typesetting and printing work of a newspaper.

Gunshot Wounds.

Marvellously fortunate escapes from gunshot injuries have been recorded. Bullets have been known to rebound or glance off the skin, leaving only a dent, probably from the oblique direction in which they struck; a spent ball strikes a rib and drops out again, or carries in a portion of the clothing before it, rendering it easy to withdraw.

Sir Astley Cooper relates two extraordinary instances, in one of which a bullet moving in full velocity entered the side, and coming in contact with a rib, was deflected from its course, and ran around under the skin to the opposite side of the body. In the other the bullet struck one temple, passed over the head under the scalp to the other, and never penetrated the skull at all.

The following case occurred in the practice of an eminent surgeon, whose pupil I was: A man was brought to him who had shot himself in the side of the head with suicidal intent. He was said to have held the weapon only an inch or two from his ear, and the extensive burning and laceration of the skin bore evidence to the truth of this statement; there was a ragged bullet hole, nevertheless no fracture of the bone could be detected, and there was an entire absence of "head symptoms"—that is, those indications which point to some lesion of the brain.

So he was put to bed and kept quiet, without any treatment at all beyond simple and local applications, and carefully watched the while for any untoward manifestations that might develop themselves. But nothing came of it, and in a week or two the man was nearly well. Then for the first time he complained of a pain and stiffness in the cheek, which being examined showed signs of impending abscess. This formed and was opened in due course, when out dropped the bullet.—[Yankee Blade.

Chinese Feeding Their Dead.

A great many white people in Portland are wondering why the Chinese residents of that city are making so much fuss over their dead at Lone Fir cemetery, says the Oregonian. Ever since last Sunday large crowds of Chinamen have been visiting the graves of their departed friends and depositing thereon roasted pigs, apples, rice, wine and dough dumplings. These deposits are offerings for the repose of the dead. The dead are supposed to get up out of their graves and partake of the food. The evil spirit is also supposed to join with them in the lunch. The roast pig, as a rule, however, is taken back by the Chinese and eaten by those who prepare it. The dead do not seem to be particularly fond of this diet, and their friends don't appear to regret it.

This is the regular cleaning-up year of the Chinese, and the remains of all Chinamen who have been buried for five years are dug up. Their bones are then scraped, packed in neat tin boxes, sealed, labelled and shipped back to China. A Chinaman who has the contract for doing this work gets $12 for exuming the body and properly preparing the bones of every Chinaman. The bones are shipped back to the flowery kingdom as freight, and the steamships charge about $30 for transporting them. On reaching China the bones are buried, and a brief ceremony, amounting to a blessing and a prayer to the Joss, is performed at the grave.

It is estimated that the Chinaman who has the contract for this work will this year ship the bones of about two thousand Chinese back to China. His territory includes all Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. About five hundred skeletons will be taken from Lone Fir cemetery alone.

Hauled Out the Fish by Horse Power.

A gentleman who resides on Bolivar reports that a large sawfish was captured a few days ago near Rollover which measured eighteen feet in length, three feet eight inches length of saw, six feet wide, and two feet thick from dorsal to ventral fin. It got inside the bar that runs parallel with the peninsula, and, not being able to get out, was caught, and, after being made fast with a hawser, it took two horses and four men to pull the fish ashore.—[Galveston News.

MANGLED AND BURNED.

A Frightful Railway Accident in Yorkshire, England.

Half a Score of Passengers Perish and Thirty Injured.

An appalling railway accident occurred early a few mornings ago near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, England. The number of killed on the day after the accident was placed at from nine to thirteen. About eleven persons were injured.

The express train which leaves Edinburgh every evening for London was running at full speed as it approached Thirsk, when ahead of it appeared a heavily laden goods train. The engineer of the express train reversed the engine and put on the brakes, but the momentum of the heavy express was too great, and it dashed into the goods train, making a terrible wreck.

To add to the horror the carriages caught fire and were destroyed. A large number of persons from nearby places were soon at the scene and did everything possible to extricate the dead and injured.

Those who managed to extricate themselves uninjured hastened to assist others who were yet alive and caught in the wreck. It was difficult work, owing to the way in which the carriages were crushed together, and the trouble in opening compartment doors that were fastened after the usual British fashion.

Men and women could be heard shrieking for assistance. One man who was slowly burning to death, and who could not get out, begged the rescuers to kill him.

Besides thirty were injured, twelve of them seriously.

The fireman of the train was killed, but the engineer, who jumped at the instant of the collision, escaped with a broken leg.

The Marquis of Tweeddale and the Marquis of Huntly, the latter a lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, were on board the train.

The Marquis of Tweeddale escaped uninjured, and in spite of his age did active service in assisting to rescue others. The Marquis of Huntly was bruised and had a thumb broken, but suffered no other injury. Captain Duncan McLeod of the 42d Highlanders, is among the killed.

Trains were sent to the scene to clear the wreck and carry away the wounded and dead.

It has been ascertained that the signal man at the siding was asleep at the time, which may account for the accident. The Rev. John Forsythe, Chaplain of the Caledonian Asylum, was badly injured in the wreck.

The Pullman carriage was thrown off the rails and shattered, but the occupants escaped death. The fourteen ordinary carriages were thrown backward in one confused heap.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are 90,000 idle workmen in the East End of London alone.

In Bremen, Germany, the textile factories are working half time.

The Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, near Denver, Col., has now twenty inmates.

Paris will spend $400,000 annually in increasing the wages of her municipal laborers.

The English congress of railway men defeated by a large majority a motion for an eight-hour day.

The Miners' unions in Great Britain are discussing a plan to found an orphanage for miners' children.

It is said that over 1,000,000 workmen in Germany remain unmarried because they cannot support a family.

The first branch of the building trades to secure an eight-hour work day in Massachusetts was the bricklayers.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville, Ky., has four women delegates, representing the tailoresses and shirtmakers of that city.

The whole of the farm work in Germany, practically, is done by women and girls. Their pay is about eighteen cents per day, and they board themselves.

The organized railroad employes of France have demanded that men having served twenty years' service receive a pension amounting to one-half of their salary.

In the future the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association will hold its National Conventions every two years, like several other labor organizations whose members consider annual conventions superfluous.

An important concession to the dockyard hands has been made by the British Admiralty, to the effect that men on piece work are to be paid the full amount of their earning, however much in excess of their ordinary wages. Hitherto men were not allowed to earn more than fifty per cent. above their daily wages.

In twenty-two of the largest cities of this country 17,427 women, who are working for a living, were questioned by Government agents. Of these 15,388 were single and the average age was twenty-two years and seven months. They represented 342 vocations and their average pay amounted to $5.51 per week.

The Germans are trying the experiment of introducing coolie labor into East Africa. They recently landed 500 Chinese coolies at Tanga, whence they were taken some distance inland to the cotton and coffee plantations at Lewa and Damere. This experiment may prove a disastrous failure, as it is not at all certain that the Chinese can thrive under the unfavorable conditions they will meet in equatorial Africa.

WRECK OF A STEAMSHIP.

The Roumania Driven Ashore and 113 People Drowned.

The Anchor line steamship Roumania, Captain Young, went ashore early in the morning at the mouth of the Arnoya, near Peniche, Portugal, and 113 of the 123 passengers on board were lost.

The Roumania left Liverpool four days before for Bombay, India. She carried fifty-five passengers, a crew of sixty-seven men and a full cargo of merchandise.

She experienced heavy weather. On the third day she ran into a furious storm; all her passengers were ordered below and were not allowed on deck.

The Roumania ran into a thick fog in about forty-two degrees north latitude. She proceeded at half speed, and it was supposed was well out from the coast. A violent storm came on after several hours in the fog.

When the storm struck her the Roumania was but a few miles from shore. The ship made little progress and the captain was unable to keep her bow to the wind. She went on the rocks almost without warning, for up to the last few minutes the ship's officers did not realize their peril.

Heavy seas broke over the ship's decks, and many of the passengers who ran on deck in a panic were swept overboard and drowned.

INDIANS SELF-IMMOLATED.

Seven Red Men Hold an Orgie and Burn to Death.

Wild Goose Bill, who has just arrived in Spokane Falls, Washington, from Okanogon County, brings news of the burning of seven Indians near Alma. They had come across from the Reservation and got drunk, and the United States Marshal drove them back. They went to an abandoned cabin and held an orgie until two o'clock in the morning.

About that hour settlers observed a bright light, and investigation showed that the cabin had caught fire and that the Indians, who were in a drunken stupor, were all burned to death, only their charred bodies remaining.

The drought, water scarcity and mountain fires have contributed to the very general alarm which is felt throughout the Eastern section of Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

The Famous Explorer Dies From an Overdose of Laudanum.

Lieutenant Frederick G. Schwatka, who made his name famous the world over by commanding the expedition to the Arctic regions in search of the records of the lost Sir John Franklin party is dead. The Lieutenant was found in Portland, Oregon, at 3 o'clock in the morning lying on First street by an officer. By his side was a half empty bottle of laudanum. He was in a comatose condition and was immediately removed to St. Charles Hotel, where he died.

Frederick Schwatka was born at Galena, Ill., September 29, 1849. He graduated at West Point in 1871, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry and served on garrison and frontier duty until 1877. He also studied law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in Nebraska in 1875, and receiving a medical degree from Bellevue Medical College in this city in 1876.

On June 19, 1878, he sailed for King William's Land, returning on September 23, 1880. He discovered and buried many of the skeletons of Sir John Franklin's party and removed much of the mystery of its fate. He commanded an Alaskan exploring party in 1884 and another in 1886.

In August, 1884, he resigned his commission of First Lieutenant of the Third Cavalry, to which he had been appointed in March, 1879. He was the author of a number of works relating to his explorations and discoveries, and had received many medals from scientific societies, of several of which he was an honorary member.

ROBBED A BANK.

Ten Thousand Dollars Taken From the Cashier at Point of Winchesters.

Three masked men rode up to the bank in Spearsville, Kan., the other afternoon. Two of them dismounted and went inside the bank, where, at the point of Winchesters, they compelled the cashier to hand over $10,000. They then made their escape, galloping out of the town at a furious gait. A posse started in pursuit.

As the robbers ran out of the bank and jumped into their saddles a party of hunters came along, and learning of the bold robbery, opened fire on them. About fifteen shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt on either side.

The robbers rode south, but were soon overtaken by a mounted posse. Another running battle ensued, in which many shots were exchanged, but the robbers managed to escape.

The new railway between Joffa and Jerusalem is already well patronized. The cars are of the latest American build. Only a low speed is attempted, and with six way stops the journey occupies about three hours.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

45	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 30	@	$2 32½
Medium, 1892, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, 1892, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 70	@	—
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	28½	@	29
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	26
Western, firsts	26	@	28
Western, seconds	23	@	25
Western, thirds	20	@	22
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	25	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	22	@	24
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	27
Welsh tubs, 1sts	22	@	24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	21
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	22	@	24
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	18	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15½	@	16
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	15
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10½	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	9¾
Part skims, choice	8½	@	7
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	3½
Full skims	1	@	2
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	25	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	23½	@	24
Fresh, prime	23½	@	23½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Green sorts, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Sweet varieties, per bbl	—	@	—
Pears, Bartlett, per bush	—	@	—
Seckel, per bbl	—	@	—
Common cooking, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb	15	@	22
Up river, Niagara, 5 lb	11	@	20
Up river, Concord, 5 lb	11	@	12
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	—	@	—
Poor to fair	—	@	—
Plums, up river, per crate	—	@	—
State, 10 lb basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl	3 00	@	4 50
	HOPS.		
State—1892, fair to choice	21	@	22
1891, prime	23	@	24
1891, common to good	18	@	22
Old odds	5	@	9
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	10	@	—
Western, per lb	9½	@	10
Spring Chickens, local, lb	10	@	10¾
Southern per lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	85
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Young, per lb	12	@	15
Old mixed weights	12	@	14
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	12	@	17
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, per lb	10	@	10½
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	13
Eastern, per lb	17	@	18
Spring, L. I., per lb	18	@	19
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	2 25
Light, per doz	3 00	@	3 25
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—State, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 50	@	1 62
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 37
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	1 25	@	1 50
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate	1 00	@	1 25
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	3 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
South Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	75	@	1 25
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 35
Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	74¾	@	76¼
Rye—State	56	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	60	@	65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	49½	@	50¾
Oats—No. 2 White	39	@	39¾
Mixed Western	—	@	—
Hay—Good to Choice	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	50	@	65
Lard—City Steam	—	@	8.25
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 25
Lambs, per lb	5	@	6
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 60	@	6 10
Dressed	6¾	@	8½

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THINKERS AND NON-THINKERS.

The producers among mankind may be divided into two classes: those that work at thinking, those that think while working, and those that work without thinking

The men who plan the great productive enterprises, whether these be farms, mines or factories, are men who do nothing else but think, and the value of whose labors has more purely productive value than the labors of any one, or perhaps half a dozen men in the establishment. A well considered and well directed and executed plan is often worth many years of work to the ordinary laborer. This is the fact and it is no use to quarrel with it. A thought is often worth many days and even weeks of work.

Thinking, or the capacity to think correctly, does not necessarily imply a college education, although all thinkers would be much better for it. Take the farmer. We have never yet seen a farmer that made a real success on the farm who did not think and plan as well as work. He not only planned how to do that work with the least exertion of strength and the greatest economy of labor, but he spent a great deal of thought as to the best method of manufacturing crude products with the forms that commanded the best price in the markets and getting them into the market that offered the highest price

The third class of producers embraces thoses who work without thinking. To do as we always did "as father did" because we always did it, and because "father did it," with no thought as to how to do it in a better way, is always drudgery, and the more intolerable drudgery because for the most part unprofitable. It is this rule that keeps men working twelve or fourteen hours a day The drudgery is all the more intolerable because the net result of it is less profitable than a third less would be with work better directed.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

During the past twenty years 328 000 divorces have been granted by the Courts of the United States, 90 per cent of them to women. While this total is large enough to appear to give good grounds for the assertion that the perpetuity of the family is threatened, it dwindles when brought into comparison with the number of marriages during the same period. One-twentieth of the total is 16,400, the number granted each year, only about 1 per cent of the number of marriages.

There is nothing in the world that human beings undertake to do that can show so small a per centage of total failure as marriage. Though statistics are not at hand to prove it, there is doubt if divorces much exceed golden weddings in number. They certainly do not exceed silver weddings. Investigation of the subject of improper marriages would seem to offer more hope of results beneficial to society than examination of divorce statistics.

Among recently published biographical works there are few books which appeal to a larger and more sympathetic class of readers than Dr. Geo. R. Crook's "Life of Bishop Mathew Simpson." We notice that at a recent meeting of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church it was was placed on the list of books recommended for the use of local preachers and students preparing for the ministry. Harper & Brothers are the publishers.

The first patent in the United States was issued July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for making pot and pearl ashes. Four hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-six patents were issued during the first hundred years of the Patent Office.

Japan, where they have a hundred earthquakes per annum, ought to be a good place to colonize the great American "calamity howler." He would have something to bark about all the time over there.

The United States now has more land under cultivation than any other country except Russia. France, Austria and Germany are next in order. Pretty good for one of the youngest of nations.

An exchange very correctly says that good roads enlarge the demand for country and suburban property, relieve the cities of surplus population, and enhance the value of farming lands.

A Convention of people interested in the conversion of the heathen at home will be held at Boston next week. Ten thousand delegates are expected.

THE ELECTION.

From the dispatches received up to going to press the almost certain indications are that Grover Cleveland will be installed in the White House as the next President of the United States. What his majority in the Electoral College will be is not exactly known, as several of the States claimed for him are in doubt.

The State, according to the meagre dispatches, has gone Democratic by about 15,000, but are probably defeated in this Congressional and Senatorial District.

THE FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIMS

In answer to an inquiry: "What were the French Spoilation Claims?" the CAROLINIAN replies: When Louisiana, then including a vast territory, was ceded by Napoleon to the United States, it was agreed that each country should assume the debts owed by its citizens to those of the other. In the difficulties between France and this country in 1799 many inhabitants of this country had suffered injury through the destruction of their shipping by French cruisers, These claimants have appealed at various times to the Federal Congress for compensation. The Court of Claims has approved of their demands, and one bill has passed the House of Representatives appropriating money to satisfy them. But the claims have not yet been finally adjudicated.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

With all the profusion of trees and shrubs lavished upon us to adorn our homes, diffuse their fragrance, reveal their beauty and preach us sermons, there can be no excuse for nakedness and ugliness. Every man or woman can create a charming home. A man can hardily be coarse and bad while seated on the throne of congenial and parental affection and surrounded by beauty. There would be emptier prisons and fuller churches and far fewer thriftless creatures if each young man married some sensible young woman created a home, built a house, planted a garden and ate the fruit of it.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation setting fourth Thursday, November 24th, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4th, 1892.

The President is kept fully posted upon every phase of the campaign, not only by the National Committee, but by personal friends in all the States in which are complications that make them even in the slightest degree doubtful, and he knows as near as it is possible to know in advance what the vote of next Tuesday will be, and it is that knowledge which makes him so confident of re-election. Allowance has been made for every possible contingency that can effect the result and there will still remain a good healthy Republican majority in the Electoral College.

The President is about the only prominent citizen of Indiana, temporarily residing in Washington, who will not go home to vote. Attorney General Miller and Mr Halford, the President's private Secretary, are on the stump in that State and will remain to help swell the majority for Harrison and Reid with their votes,

Mr. Blaine is deeply interested in the campaign, and in constant communication with prominent Republicans in all parts of the country, and, like all the rest of the Republicans hereabouts, he regards the battle for protection, reciprocity and honest money as already won, and thinks the Republican majority in the Electoral College will be considerably larger than it was four years ago.

It being a physical impossibility to reply individually to the thousands of letters and tellegrams extending sympathy to himself and family in their bereavment which he has received. the President this week gave to the press associations for publication a general acknowledgement for himself and family, concluding with these feeling words: "We are grateful, very grateful, for this cup of good will and for your prayerful intercession. May God give to each of you in every trial that grace and strength which you have asked for us."

Post office department officials say that the new return postal card, just placed on sale, has proved an instantaneous success and that business men are ordering them in large quantities, much more freely than was expected so soon after their introduction.

A Little Girls Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorena Trescott are keepers of the government lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a little dauguter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with measels followed with a dreadful cough and turning into fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her but in vain, she grew worse rapidly until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at Alex Wadsworth's drug store.

When you feel uncomfortable about the stomach take Simmons Liver Regulator

There are now only 120 convicts in the Penetentiary.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ARENA for November closes its sixth volume with a table of contents at once strong, varied and of general interest. This review continues to grow in favor without lessening in a jot its bold assault on conventional shams and wrongs of the age. Nor does it show any sign of being less hospitable to new progressive and reformative thought. It is conspicuously fair and unquestionably the boldest review of our time. The *Arena* may be termed the Free Lance among the world's great reviews. It has never curried the favor of the rich or catered to public opinion, and yet it has behind it a record of unparalled progress in public favor. In the November issue Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., discusses "Lord Salisbury's Afghan Policy." Professor J. R. Buchanan writes ably on "The Practical Application of the New Education." Hamlin Garland contributes a paper of marked interest and value on "The West in Literature." Rev. M. J. Savage discusses in a critical manner "Psychical Research: Its Present Status and Theories." The famous Shakespearean controversy is continued by Edwin Reed, opening the brief for Shakespeare. Mr. Reed will be followed by Dr. Nicholson, J. F. Furnivall and W. J. Rolfe, three of the ablest Shakespearean scholars of our time, who will defend the Bard of Avon. "Asiatic Cholera, with Practical Suggestions," is an admirable and timely paper by Dr. Henry Sheffield. Dr. Henry A. Hartt writes at length to prove that Bible wine was acoholic. The poetry of this number is by Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, and Gerald Massey, England's popular poet of the people, while the fiction is by Will N. Harben and Will Allen Dromgoole, the former contributing a strangely interesting and suggestive vision of the future, entitled "In the Year Ten Thousand," while Miss Dromgoole's story, "A Scrap of College Lore," is exceptional striking. Mr. Flower notices at length some of the silent forces of civilization which are seldom taken into account by writers on social problems. The department of "Books of the Day" contains many reviews of leading works of special interest. The *Arena* is a review which should find its way to the table of all persons who are in touch with the new thought of our times or who sympathize with reformative and progressive ideas.

The November *Eclectic* contains and excellent selection of articles covering a wide variety of cultivated tastes. The conditions of "New Japan" are treated in a very competent fashion by F. P. Pigott, who has resided there for many years, and Mr. W. B. Harris tells us of a very curious and quaint corner of the world under the title of "Holy Wazcus." An interesting and suggestive paper by Mr. John Rae discusses the "Growth of Industrial Peace." Among the three historical papers, "The Last Great Roman," by Sir Herbert Maxwell, "The Remnant of a Great Race," by Henry Wolff, and "When dia Columbus Land," by Sir Henry Blake, the last is peculiarly pertinent to the time. There are several interesting scientific papers, among which special attention is called to Mr. Hiram Maxim's "Progress of Aerial Navigation,' which opens a new vista of possibilities to the practical mind as well as to the imagination. Miss Julia Wedgwood studies a very interesting problem of religious history in "The Message of Israel," and M. Ferdinand Brunetier shows a high order of critical insight in his paper on "French Literature." There are two strong short stories and several sungestive minor papers and poems well worth reading. The whole number will repay careful reading.

Good Advice to the Minister.

Exchange.

"If I was a minister's wife," the lady in the car was talking too loud not to be overheard, "you may rest assured I should take an interest—an active interest—in my husband's work. I should say to him: 'Richard, if you want to make a hit next Sunday—preach short! If you want your congregation to grow larger and larger, preach short! If you want to draw them to this church, that church, and the other—preach short! Always preach short! But, Richard, have something to say, always! Condense, condense and condense, and then have an air about you as if time was worth something and you could not afford to lose a minute of it.

"If on a Sunday morning he seemed to be in an extra amiable mood I would venture to say: 'Richard, dear, don't be all day giving out your notices! Don't blink over them and clear your throat and go poking along through them as if you had never seen them before and were pondering them in your mind as you called attention to them. Don't, I beg you, Richard, read them straightforward and then say them all over again backwards! There is nothing so tiresome.' I am not sure but some Sunday I should say: 'Richard, if you get the least bit tedious to-day I shall fuss with my bonnet-strings as a warning! And when you say: "In conclusion," don't for pity sake, go on until you reach a "Finally," and after that "One word more" or "Just another thought!" I do think it is such a mistake to try to tell all one knows in one sermon." Just then the auditor was obliged to leave the car, but he could help exclaiming to himself, "What a sensible woman!" It is to be hoped that some day this sensible one will marry a minister. Multitudes of people would attend Divine worship if they could be assured that the services would be of reasonable length.

Do not weaken the stomach with strong chemicles. Simmons Liver Regulator is mild but effective.

The Governor has offered a reward of $100 for the unknown person who burned the property of Mr. Wilson Phillips in Buncombe county, October 19th.

RESURGAM.

BY LILLA PRICE

O, Summer, rose-crown'd maiden, thou art flown,
And still thy fragrance lingers on the air
And shatter'd rose-leaves fluttered every where
That from thy wealth of blossoms sweet have blown.
O, maid so dear,
Best loved of all the Daughters of the year,
Thou Queen of Love and Beauty—brief thy reign—
Thou'rt gone—but mayhap thou wilt come again,

Thy sister, Autumn, comes with stately pace,
In beauty rare and radiant, proud and cold,
Her robes of amber-crimson fleck'd with gold—
She reigns, but not with thy sweet winsome grace.
O, world so bright
Thy fading glories glow in changeful light;
O, Earth, thy fairest daughter lieth dead,
And leaf-crown'd Autumn reigneth in her stead.

Art gone forever, Summer?—or mayhap
Thou art not dead but sleeping, on thy couch,
Like one of old, at the Master's touch
Brake loose the bonds and sprang from Death's chill lap,
O, fairest dead,
Another year thou'lt raise thy rose-twined head;
For when the Master bids thee "Maid, arise,"
Then thou wilt ope thy lovely, Death-sealed eyes.

—*Peterson's Magazine*

The Crop Outlook.

The condition of the crops, as tabulated from our numerous correspondence, shows an unusually low condition throughout the State. From an extensive personal observation I am forced to the conclusion that the percentage arrived at is not too low, and that the cotton crop of the State is the poorest grown for the last ten years and probably for a much longer period.

The year 1892 has been an unusual one for excesses in temperature. It has been unusually cold and excessively hot. An exceedingly wet season was followed by destructively dry weather of long duration.

Upon the whole, the present outlook is anything but encouraging to the producer of farm products.

There is no other alternative for we farmers but to go back to the system practiced in ante-bellum days—that is, produce everything possible that is consumed upon the farm. Then, under such trying circumstances, short crops do not affect so seriously. In confirmation of this I give the following: I met an old friend, a farmer, a few days ago whom I had not seen in several years. In the conversation which followed, he remarked: "I have returned—or, rather, was forced—to the old way of farming—producing everything possible upon my farm, and as poor as the crops were last years, I made some money, and did not take into account the increase in my stock, And I keep an account against and for the farm just as I would if I were merchandising."

A farmer who conducts the affairs of his farm with such a system must know just how the affairs of his farm are at the end of each year and it is the only way to know exactly.

JOHN ROBINSON, Com'r.

Philadelphia, Pa, Mr. David Hult, 10th and Susquehanna Ave., gives good reasons for his faith. He says: "I have found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to be a reliable curative for coughs and colds, especially where the cough is hard and distressing. It heals and breaks up inflammation, and I believe it the best of medicines where ever a lung or throat remedy is needed.

$21. The Tyler Desk Co., of St Louis, Mo., have just thrown on the market an elegant Standard Antique Oak, 4 ft. 6 in, Roll Curtain Desk, complete in every detail, F. O. B. St Louis, for $21, and 5 ft, same style and finish, for $23 net, spot cash. See their card in this issue. Send your order direct or send for special circular. Bank counters and government work a specialty. Send in your floor plans for designs and prices.

Facts speak louder than words, Simmons Liver Regulator has cured bowel disorders,

Mr. Julius S. Carr has presented the trustees of Davidson college with ten shares of stock in the Durham Fertilizing Company. The par value of the shares is $100 and the donation amounts to $1,000.

TWO UNUSUALLY GOOD OFFERS.

Real Christmas Gifts.

FIRST: The great Holiday Number (enlarged to 256 pages) of that brightest of quarterly publications,

"TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS"

Out December first, all news and book stands and railway trains, price 50c, will be sent

—FREE—

To all who send $1.00 for 3 months' trial subscription to

TOWN TOPICS,

The largest, Raciest, Strongest, and most varied and Entertaining weekly journals in the world

SECOND: To all who will send $5.00, will be sent Town Topics and "TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS" from date until January 1, 1894, covering five numbers of the inimitable quarterly (regular price $2.50) and 14 months of the greatest of family weeklies (regular price $4.00 per year.)

☞Take one or the other offers at once and remit in postal notes, orders or New York exchange to

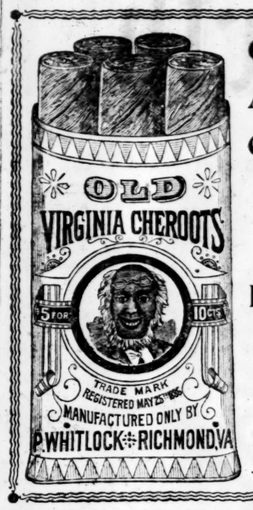
Town Topics, 21 West 23d St., New York

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF BUFFALO CITY MILLS (*Limited.*)

Notice is hereby given that on October 14th, 1892, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare County, North Carolina, for a mining and manufacturing corporation known as the "Buffalo City Mills, Limited." The business proposed to be conducted by the corporation is the purchase and sale of real estate and of growing timber; the manufacturing of lumber, shingles and all forms of wood; building tramways, railways, canals, telegraphs &c.; conducting generally timber and lumber business; cutting, manufacturing and preparing for market juniper, cypress, pine and all woods; cultivating the lands of the company for agricultural purposes; stock-raising; mining for fertilizing materials. &c.; operating fisheries; planting and working oyster beds; conducting a mercantile business in the counties of Dare, Pasquotank, Tyrrell, Hyde and elsewhere in North Carolina and maintaining agencies in other States, etc. Corporators: William P. Kamps, John W. Wheelock, Thomas G. Lovegrove and others. Capital stock $100,000; shares $100 each.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of Dare County.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk Superior Court of Dare. Oct. 17th 1892.



COMFORT - - - -
AND - - - - - -
CASH - - - - - -

You can save Cash and increase your Comfort at the same time.

HOW? - - - - -

Why, buy FIVE OLD VIRGINIA CHEROOTS for TEN CENTS, instead of a TEN CENT CIGAR. 6

SALVATION Oil
TRADE MARK
KILLS ALL PAIN 25¢.
Sold by all dealers in medicine.

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Destroys Asthma and Croup
Gives Relief to Consumptive persons.
Cures Cough, Cold and Bronchitis.
Kills Whooping-Cough.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all dealers.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth City.

MANY CITIZENS.

NOTICE.

North Carolina Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

John L. Munden und Lutie Munden, petitioners, vs. Mary W. Munden, Clarence A. Munden, Charles W. Munden, Penelope F. Munden and Joshua W. Munden, respondents.

The defendants will take notice: That the above named plaintiffs or petioners have filed a petition in the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, for the partition of the lands of the late James H. Munden among his heirs at law, said to be the parties to this proceeding. And the said defendants, especially Mary W. Munden, who is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, will take notice that they are required to appear at the Courthouse in Pasquotank County on the 17th day of November 1892 and answer the complaint or petition in this cause filed in the Superior Court, or demur to the same, otherwise the relief prayed for will be granted.

Signed at office in Elizabeth City, N. C. this the 1st, September, 1892.

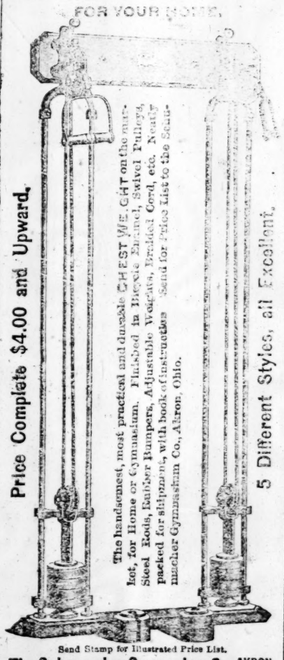
J. P. OVERMAN, C. S. C.

Salem Female Academy,
—SALEM, N. C.—
The Oldest Female College in the South

The 91st Annual Session begins September 1st, 1892. Register for last year 327 Special features: **the Development of Health, Character and Intellect.** Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in **Music, Art Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial** studies JOHN H. CLEWELL, Principal.

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Deale

In Fresh Fish, Lobster
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
☞North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents


BOSTON
CHEST WEIGHT
FOR YOUR HOME
Price Complete $4.00 and Upward.
5 Different Styles, all Excellent.
The handsomest, most practical and durable CHEST WEIGHT on the market, for Home or Gymnasium. Finished in Bronze Enamel, Solid Polished Steel Rods, Rubber Bumpers, Adjustable Weights, Braided Cord, etc. Neatly packed for shipment, with book of instructions
Send for Price List to the Sole Manufacturers Gymnasium Co., Akron, Ohio.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Price List.

The Schumacher Gymnasium Co. AKRON, OHIO.

GURNEY REFRIGERATOR CO., Fond du Lac, Wis.
No. 8. Front sectional view showing position of removable galvanized ice compartments, thereby producing cold.
THE ONLY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATOR.
The greatest economy of ice. The lowest average temperature.
It pays double its cost in ice. (Catalogue and Prices.
THE GREATEST REFRIGERATOR OF THE AGE.
GURNEY PATENT REFRIGERATOR.

SAVE 50 %

BY COOKING

YOUR FEED!

BE progressive, inform yourself, investigate what we claim. If it is true you want to avail yourself of it. Hundreds of farmers and stock-feeders testify to its great merits.

SAVE EXPENSE OF GRINDING
MAKES TWICE THE FAT
FEEDS DOUBLE THE STOCK,
SAVES Two Dollars every time the contents are cooked and fed out.

CIRCULARS, FULL INFORMATION AND POINTS TO STOCK-FEEDERS FREE.

Mitchell Machine Co., KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA.

P. P. P.

The PROVIDENTIAL PILE PREPARATION is sold under a positive guarantee to cure any case of Piles if our directions are followed. For sale by your druggist, or post paid on receipt of price, $1.00, and our guarantee to refund same if no cure follows our directions. References, any Bank in the United States.

Providential Pile Preparation Co.
SOUTH PITTSBURGH, TENN.

WANTED
LIVE AGENTS

In every town in each state to sell our Solid Columbian Silver Table Knives and Forks; these goods are not plated goods but solid, and will hold their color equal to sterling silver goods and will cost only about one-quarter the prices of solid sterling silver. The goods are sold by agents only and we warrant them to stand the test of years or refund the money, a guarantee will go with each dozen and backed up by an old reliable company which has the reputation of making the best goods on the market. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents, for which we will forward you our prices and discount to agents. Agents make from 10 to 25 dollars per day.

—ADDRESS—
The Upson & Hart Co.
Unionville, Conn.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or hot ishold cares Brown's Iron Bitters
rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

DIFFUSIBLE TONIC FOR ALL FEVERS
The Only Remedy of its Kind.
RELIEVES AT ONCE
all Feverish conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Colds and La Grippe at once.)
No Bad Effects.

A Medical Record Without Parallel:
Yellow Fever, Jacksonville, Fla., 1888; Typhoid Fever, Nequanee, Mich., 1889; Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever, Colds, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Influenza or LaGrippe.

The Proprietor's guarantee with $1.00 bottles.
Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1 per bottle.
Prepared by Diffusible Tonic Co., Sturgis, Mich.

DIFFUSIBLE TONIC FOR CHILLS

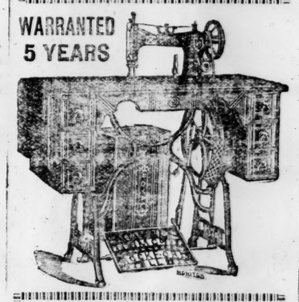
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Oil Clothing
is warranted the Best in the World!
Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
will WEAR LONGER
than any other goods manufactured.
Ask for the "FISH BRAND;" take no other.
A. C. ZIRCKEL & BRO., Sole Agents, Baltimore, Md.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
FOWLE & CO.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Salvation Oil 25c.

ROYAL SEWING MACHINE
WARRANTED 5 YEARS



Has a Large High Arm.
Has a Self-setting Needle.
Has a Self-threading Shuttle.
Has No Equal in Construction.
Has a Mechanical Appearance.
Has an Elegant Finish.
Has a Perfect Adjustment.
Has a Positive Take-up.
Has Stylish Furniture.
Has More Good Sewing Qualities and does a Larger Range of General Work than any Sewing Machine in the World.
Examine THE ROYAL for points of excellence, and you will buy no other.
ROYAL S. M. CO., Rockford, Ill.

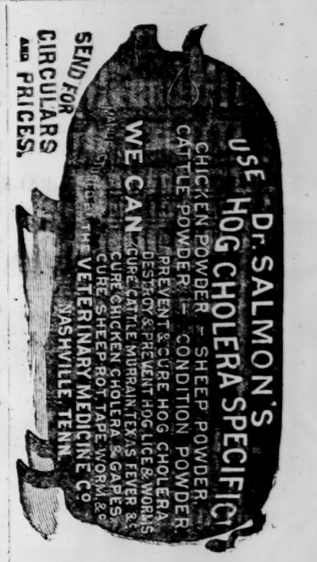
NO CURE NO PAY
ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS
WE WILL MAIL A BOX OF
TETTERINE!
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR
Tetter, Ground Itch, Itching Piles, Ring Worm and all Itching Skin Diseases.
If you have TETTER, it matters not how long it has existed, TETTERINE will as certainly cure you as you use it.
Harmless, Painless and Fragrant.
MONEY Refunded if you are dissatisfied with the results—References—Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, Chatham Bank, and National Bank of Savannah.
J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO.
SAVANNAH, GA.

Great Western ORGAN

Handsomer Than Ever. Finest of All.
Solid Walnut, Burled Panels, Elegant Finish.
A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN with a pure singing tone, from the softest whisper of a lute, to the grand harmony of an orchestra. 10 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds and double couplers.
NEW STYLE 21 With Stool & Instructor ONLY $80
AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT.
Phillips & Crew Co., Atlanta, Ga. ESTABLISHED 1865.

THREE Pozzoni's POINTS
COMPLEXION
POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1.2.3.
THREE Shades: White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists and Fancy Stores. TINTS

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.


USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER - SHEEP POWDER
CATTLE POWDER - CONDITION POWDER
WE CAN PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER & SCAB
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM & GRUB
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PURE STEEL ROOFING.
Metallic Weather Boarding,
Complete Ceilings,
Corrugated Sheeting,
Roofing Paints,
Iron Roofing,
Eave Troughs, Gutters and Spouting,
And All forms of Sheet Metal for Building
COMPLETE AND READY TO APPLY WHEN SHIPPED.

WE WANT —AN— AGENT
In this town—an energetic workman to take order, and APPLY our materials in this vicinity.
Correspondence solicited; write for prices and terms.
SCOTT & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

DR. THACHER'S
Liver and Blood SYRUP
A POWERFUL TONIC
PURE LIVER REGULATOR
PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER

Mr. Bert Marchbanks, Druggist, Sparta, Tenn., informs us that a case of scrofulous sore eyes was cured by taking three large bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup.
Price, 50c and $1.
Treatise on Liver and Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR

DAGGETT'S Self-basting ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family.
Saves 20 Per Cent. in Roasting and Bakes the Best Bread in the world.
BEST UTENSIL in the universe.
Address nearest office for terms.
W. A. Daggett & Co., Vineland, N. J., Boston, Mass., Atlanta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oakland, Cal., Galveston, Tex.

MARYLAND ROASTER AND BAKER

FOR MEATS, FOWL, FISH, ETC., AND FOR BAKING BREAD, CAKES AND PUDDINGS.
BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST
THE STEAM produced by the process of cooking cannot escape, is absorbed by the article in the roaster, and acts as a basing. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender, and any article roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by:
MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO.,
120 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
64 READE ST., NEW YORK.

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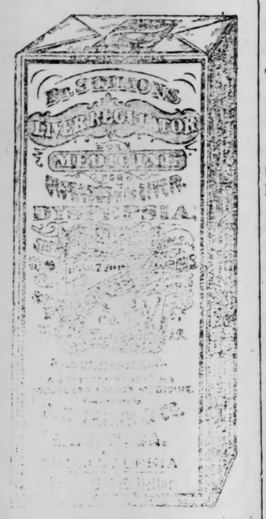
It Originated!



DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—W. C. Davis Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood, Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard, Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—S. D. Barnes. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and T. S. White.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor, Baptist—Rev. C. A. C. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. I. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

Colored, Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—B. L. Banks, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—J. P. Overman Regent, C. E. Kramer Secretary, W. J. Woodley Treas., F. M. Cook Jr, Collector.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; I. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Boards of Education: W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

C. W. Ward,
Attorney-at-Law.
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.
Collections promptly made.
Will practice in State and Federal Courts

C. C. Pool,
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a Specialty
FFIC IN THE CA NIAN BUILDING,
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City. N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,
DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

NEW FURNITURE STORE
—0-0—
We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. Old & son, on Water street. We have a large and nicely selected stock of all kinds of
FURNITURE
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS
which will be sold at "bottom prices." Goods will also be sold on the installment plan,
T. B. WILSON & CO.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. Nov. 9, 1892.

☞ Now every shoulder to the wheel of Progress.

☞ The crops in this county, except ing at Newland are average ones.

☞ Whatever bitterness may have been engendered in this campaign, let it now die out.

☞ Mr. Charles S. Daniels, en prominent and much respected citizen of Dare county, is dead. His age was 78 years.

☞ The game law went into effect with the end of October. Sportsmen may now "gun" for partridges. It is reported that the fields are full of them.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is informed that the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company is adding considerable new rolling stock to its equipment.

☞ Capt. Geo. W. Phelps, of the steamer "Tahoma," reports that at Coinjock Bridge, on the 1st inst., George Owens, a colored deck hand, fell overboard and was drowned.

☞ The Democrats in Camden elect their ticket all but the Legislature. Our good and sturdy Republican friend Felix Jones will represent the county at Raleigh.

☞ A party of Baltimore capitalists, interested in the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal, came through it on a tour of inspection on Thursday last. They dined at the "Albemarle" and went back on the afternoon train.

☞ The largely increasing trade of Samuel Waters & Sons has made it necessary for them to increase the capacity of their Bottling Works by putting in additional machinery. Their Pop, Root Beer, Sarsaparilla and Soda Waters are in great demand—taking the lead of all others.

☞ The CAROLINIAN Office is now the best equipped for doing all kinds of Job Printing of any establishment in this section. Having an experienced Job Printer—one qualified to do neat and satisfactory work—the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

☞ The popular lecture of Rev. Dr. Backwell, pastor of the Baptist Church, on the 'Coming Man," at the Court House last Wednesday night, was highly appreciated by a large audience. He is not only a scholarly speaker but he possesses rare talent as an elocutionist and orator.

☞ The campaign ended and the election over, the CAROLINIAN will again devote more attention to the Industrial and Business interests of the Town and District, and keep up its standard as the leading and best news and family paper in the District. The price of subscription is $1.50 a year.

☞ Elizabeth City is growing all the while. The predictions made by the CAROLINIAN during the railroad agitation and campaign are all coming to pass. Then they were thought to be the vaporings of a visionary dreamer; but time has proven that the CAROLINIAN was a true prophet. The growth, development and progress will keep on.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN has had no quarrel with any man because of honest difference of opinion on politics. He concedes—and always has done so—the same right of opinion and action that he has demanded for himself. He believes that the rank and file, the masses who vote the democratic ticket, are just as honest, fully as patriotic, and quite as anxious for the public weal as he is; but he thinks them in error, that is all.

☞ Our readers will bear witness that we are not in the habit of indulging in personalities; but we trust they will pardon us for further noticing the contemptible bastard who meanly attempts to screen himself behind the ambush of calumnious innuendoes. They are the weapons of the coward and the blackguard. But in this instance they recoil. As to records, we challenge comparison Respecting our character and standing at our former home, let those who have followed us from our native town, county and State, who are now prominent and honored citizens here, some of them having known us from our boyhood, testify. They are better witnesses than a trumped up mythical Texan, and their united testimony will force the mendacious lie down the pusillanimous author's dirty throat!

——But how is it in the case of the old hypocrite over the way? Let *his* old neighbors—those who have known him from early manhood—tell the story. What a vulnerable record! We hope to be spared the necessity of publishing details, for when a man becomes a physical wreck and a mental imbecile he is entitled to some commisseration, even though his depraved heart impels him to wrong. But there is a limit. His friends will do him a kindness by curbing his defamatory pen.

☞ There was very little business at Tyrrell urt last week.

☞ The finer the food for stock the better it is digested.

— A Horse for Sale. Gentle for work or driving. Inquire at this Office.

☞ It is wise to give a young animal a good chance at the start,

☞ A little care on the farm, and elsewhere as well, often saves much trouble.

——THE VERDICT IS! "Upon the evidence in this case, we unanimously find that Robinson & Co. sells the lowest.

☞ Knowledge is within the reach of all who have the capacity to receive it.

☞ Pasquotank nobly remains in the Republican column, stronger than ever,

☞ If you have dropped ink on a white apron you should wash it with oxalic acid and then with warm water.

Grist Mill Machinery for Sale: Two run of Mill Stones and other machinery in good running order for sale cheap. Apply to Union Lumber Company,

☞ Have any of the readers of the CAROLINIAN learned anything this year that will make them wiser for the future?

☞ It is claimed that white spots on varnished furniture will disappear if a hot plate from the oven is held over them.

——IF YOU don't buy your goods until you can beat Robinson & Co's. prices, you are in for a life-long wait.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN has seen a poor boy grow rich by industry and good management, and a rich boy grow poor by idleness and dissipation.

——IF ROBINSON & Co. can't sell you, who can? They are headquarters on groceries and hardware.

☞ A peck or more of lime left in a cellar in an open keg will absorb an immense amount of moisture, which otherwise would form in mold on the walls.

——Off its base. The stove that's moved to make room for one of Robinson & Co's NEW LEE Cook Stoves.

☞ The first consideration for a man who works hard is his health. No man has a right to do anything that will injure his health, no matter what the reward may be.

——What is the name of the yard wide Bleach Cottons Fowler & Co. sells at 8c. Have you seen it?

☞ The man who does not think it dishonorable to violate the moral law when he can, by scheeming, evade the laws of the country, is, to say the least, not a good citizen.

☞ A fashion journal says that there is a new color this year, which is a rich combination of purple and the duller heliotrope, and which is delightfully "in touch" with autumn.

—BRICK FOR SALE. A large quantity of well-burned, first-class quality of Brick now ready for the market at the "Thompson Brick Works." Address, F. G. Thompson, Manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Despite all that is said about the lack of profit in farming, those who follow it are quite as uniformly successful as men in other occupations. There is no line of business in which one succeeds, and there is no business but that has its ears of depression.

—TO THE LADIES: Fowler & Co's black ribbed seamless hose 7 to 8½ and their 10c black ribbed hose, 6 to 8½, and their black ribbed hose for ladies at 10c per pair, are the best value in the United States for the money. Those who cannot call and examine them, may order by mail, and if you are not pleased the money will be refunded.

☞ "Do not bite your thread, it is silk," was the warning a man gave a young woman the other day, who, intent on her fancy work, was nipping off with her teeth the frequent ends of silk her work produced. "Serious cases of lead poisoning have resulted from the practice, as silk thread is washed in acetate of lead to increase its weight."

——Etgle's gallery will be supplied with good help during the great rush on Fair week. Mr. Viggo Lund, who made such fine work here one year ago, will have charge of the Gallery when I am away.
JNO. F. ENGLE.

☞ Nothing conduces to a successful meeting of emergencies better than a cool head, with a feeling of perfect confidence that everything is going to come out all right. Whether the things are "coming one all right" or not, at least the feeling of quiet self-control makes one better able to work toward the good result.

—A couple of second hand sitting room stoves for sale very cheap. Inquire at the CAROLINIAN

☞ What good does fretting do? It increases only with indulgence, like anger or appetite. It deranges one's temper, excites unpleasant feelings toward everybody and confuses the mind. It affects the whole person, unfitting one for the proper completion of the work, the smiling interruption or disturbance of which started the fretful fit. Suppose things do go wrong to-day; the "to morrows" are coming, in which to try again, and the thing isn't worth clouding your own spirit and those around you, injuring yourself and others physically—for the mind affects the body—for such a trifle.

☞ The majority for Harrison in this county is 479; for Gatling 647; for "fusion" Senators 559, and for Pritchard 560. Weaver received about 250 votes.

☞ The official returns from Perquimans county state the Republican county ticket is elected by 500 majority; that Harrison's majority is 350, Gatling's 308, and Parker for representative by 150.

☞ Our well known townsman Mr M. B. Culpepper has been appointed Agent in this City for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Royal Blue Line) and is authorized to sell tickets to the traveling public to all points in the United States, North, East, West and Southwest.

☞ This issue of the CAROLINIAN is delayed one day this week in order to give election news. It isn't at all cheering. The Democrats swept the country and State. We bow to the verdict. Its the fortunes of war. The result so far as heard from may be found in another column.

☞ Mr. Arthur G. Lewis, passenger and Ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, called on us yesterday, and we were pleased to learn that the old "B. & O," is on the bright road to prosperity. Mr. Lewis is a live progressive representative of a liberal minded and ably managed system of railroads, and his work in the Southern territory will do much to create new business and inspire the confidence of the public at large. That this section has long been neglected, so far as transportation facilities for through tickets is concerned, is an established fact, and to Mr. Lewis must be given the credit for affording our people through traffic arrangements to all parts of the country.

LOCAL MENTION

It is over,—"Society" rarely ever takes a man up when he is down—Rev. Dr. J. C. Price, President of Livingston College, was in the city last week and gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—A liar will break all the other commandments if he gets a chance.—The office and sitting room of the Albemarle House has been neatly repapered. Carter did the job.—It takes a great deal of cleverness to make a little cleverness pay.—Ex-Will H. Miskell has taken charge of the Albemarle Restaurant. Fresh oysters every day.—Mr. R. J Alexander, of Columbia, dropped in and paid his respects the other day.—

That old "rotten egg" Dick should howl and squeal
Excited in no one the least surprise;
They threw down his paper and simply said,
"It's another one of old Creecy's lies!

—A spruce Third Ward young man went to see his best girl the other night. After a rather long silent sitting, she remarked: "You're very tiring." "I'm very sorry," said he. "Yes," said she, "even the carpet has a nap when you are here." He took the hint.—Bound to raise thunder, lightning.—Miss Roxy Wilson, a bright colored teacher and a graduate of the Plymouth Normal School died of consumption Saturday, and on Sunday "Aunt Jane," and faithful servant and nurse in the Cook family, died on Sunday.

A man may have a jolly good time,
And feel his oats all day,
But he hates like sin to feel his corns,
Because they ain't built that way.

—A man frequently corned is most apt to acquire a husky voice.—Maj. J. W. Greene and wife, of Alexandria, Va., who have been spending some time on a visit to their daughter, Mrs Williams, at the Rectory, left for home on Monday.—When people find out how mean a man is at home they don't care how good he professes to be at Church.—Several more handsome new residences are in course of erection in the First Ward.—Mr. Grant B. Thompson continues very low. He has been confined to his bed for eleven weeks. His disease is dropsy. His many friends sincerely hope for his recovery.—Denuding skunks is a disgusting job, so we simply give the offensive varment a kick and send him limping to his filthy den. Exit old "rotten egg" Dick!—The supporting pairs, suspenders.—Always credit a wise man with what he does not say, and charge the fool's words up to him.—The wholesale trade of Elizabeth City is increasing all the while.—Kramer Bros & Co., are putting up a large ware house at their Mill on North Martin street for storing sash, doors and blinds.—Col. and Mrs Guirkin returned from Baltimore on Tuesday, accompanied by their son Lev, who has been quite sick, but he is all right again.—M. K. King, Manager of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad was in the city yesterday.—The special effort to defeat Sheriff Wilcox resulted in an ignominious failure. He was re-elected by a majority of 596.—Our local Democrats, old and young, are rejoicing. They have a right to. Its their time. But what a scramble there is going to be for the offices! Already there are a dozen aspirants for each place.

The great pain annihilator.—Miss Maggie W. Bradford, Eastville, Va., under recent date, writes: "My father suffered from pains in his hip, a spained wrist, &c., which were promptly cured by Salvation Oil. It is a household article with us. For aches, pains, sprains or bruises of any kind it is an excellent remedy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Vote of Elizabeth City.

The following is the vote of Elizabeth City as cast in the different wards:

First Ward: Harrison 117; Cleveland 128. Furches, 116; Carr, 126. For Congress, Gatling, 118; Branch, 116. For Senators, Newsom and White, 116; Abbott and Gatling 126. For Representative, Pritchard 117; Palmer. 126. Three votes for Weaver and one for Protection.

Second Ward: Harrison 20, Cleveland 55; Furches 20, Carr 55. For Congress, Gatling 20, Branch 55. For Senators, Newsome and White 21, Abbott and Gatling 54. Representative, Pritchard, 20; Palmer, 55. Weaver got one vote and Prohibition three.

Third Ward: Harrison 89, Cleveland 130. Furches 85, Carr 129. Exum 8. Congress, Gatling 90, Branch 134. Senators, Newsom and White 92; Abbott and Gatling 132. Representative, Pritchard 87, Palmer 139. Weaver got six votes.

Fourth Ward: Harrison 308 and Cleveland 68. Furches 307. Carr 64. Congress, Gatling 293, Branch 68, Senators, Newsom and White 302, Abbott and Gatling 66. Representative, Pritchard 291, Palmer 68, Barrington 15. Weaver got five votes and Prohibition four.

Fifth Ward: Harrison 46, Cleveland 63. Congress, Branch 63, and Gatling 45. Governor, Furches 41, Carr 63. Senators, Newsom and White 41, Abbott and Gatling 63 Representative, Pritchard 41 and Palmer 63.

All miserable sufferers with dispepsia are cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

Nothing like it for dispepsia and indigestion. Simmons Liver Regulator is a safe sure cure.

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If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Alex Wadsworth's drug store.

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Oct. 11, 1892.

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

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M. K. KING, General Manager.
H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.
S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

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The locks will admit vessels 90 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

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New Albemarle House,
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First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

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SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
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Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
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Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler
Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REpairing, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.
SIGN BIG WATCH,
Water St, (next door to Overman's co
Elizabeth City, N. C
19 Years Experience at Bench

Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cakes, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ½ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

Highest Market Price Paid for
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Carload Lots taken from any Point in Eastern North Carolina or Virginia,
BAGS FURNISHED.
COTTON SEED MEAL,
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To one of the nicest new stores and the largest line of fresh new seasonable novelties ever brought to this section of the Old North State. We are located in our new quarters on Water Street, near the corner of Main, and have just returned from the factories with the
LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS TRUNKS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer an appreciative public. We have done business in Elizabeth City for a number of years and fully understand what the people want We have struck the nail on the head this year, both as to
LOWER PRICES AND HIGHER QUALITY!
We invite an inspection of these goods and promise satisfaction to each and every customer. Remember that we are now located in our new quarters Water street near Main, where we will bid you a hearty welcome.
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There is no Sleight of Hand,
by means of which we have been able to keep the prices and class of goods we are doing. It is managed by the way the public patronize us
FOUR THINGS AT ONCE
are possible if they work together. Our trade is simply drawn by four horses—four good strong horses—instead of one wretched screw or some matched pair. And as we understand thoroughly how to drive the team they
Make It
possible for us to make good time along the road of trade. The four corner-stones of house are
Best Goods, Honest Dealing,
Low Prices, Large Stock
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Shingles, &c &c.
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That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.
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in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing o and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and ho served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
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I PAY FOR THIS SPACE
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,
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THE BEST PEOPLE
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
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I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
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Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very
If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N.

NEARLY READY.

Present Condition of the World's Fair Grounds.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

The Main Structures Are Practically Completed.

Some of the Foreign Buildings Are Also Well Under Way—Work on the Various State Edifices—A General Description of the Great Exposition as It Is Now and as It Will Be When Finished.

Jackson Park, the site of the World's Fair, is seven and a half miles south by east of the City Hall, Chicago. It embraces 633 acres, of which about one-fifth had been improved as a public pleasure park. No more beautiful or convenient site for a World's Fair could have been found in the world.

The waters of the lake have been let into a series of artificial lagoons, by which a complete tour of the grounds may be made in boats. Landscape gardeners have had almost carte blanche in the matter of decoration and have kept pace with the architects in making an entirely beautiful and artistic site beyond the anticipations of even the most enthusiastic Chicago Exposition boomer.

While work in general upon the Exposition Grounds has not progressed so far as was promised, it has progressed further than was anticipated, for the promise, says a Chicago correspondent of the New York Herald, is always greater than the performance in such enterprises. So far as the Exposition directors are concerned, they have fulfilled their promises to the best of their ability, and the grounds to-day are presentable.

To all intents and purposes the main buildings are completed, and were it necessary some of the exhibits could be placed in position now, this being particularly true of the Transportation, Horticultural and Fisheries buildings. It was the idea to have all the main structures completed by the time of the dedicatory ceremonies, but there have been delays, disappointments and mishaps and consequent non-performance, but the result is creditable. All the main buildings will be in condition in plenty of time to allow the exhibitors an opportunity to place their wares before the opening day.

As for the foreign Governments, none of them, outside of England, Germany, Japan and Hayti, have displayed any particular energy. The buildings of England and Germany are well under way; Hayti has the foundation of her building ready for the superstructure, while Japan has a large force of workmen, sent here by the Mikado, at work upon the temple in the centre of the wooded island situated in the lagoon, which is to be a permanent structure devoted to art and a Japanese ethnological exhibit, the whole to become the property of the city when the Exposition is over. This structure will cost $60,000 and will be surrounded by a Japanese landscape garden. It is apart from Japan's building for the display of her general products, but its cost will be defrayed from the $630,000 appropriated by the Japanese Empire.

The foreign buildings are to be grouped in the northeastern section of the grounds. England, Canada, Russia, Germany, Austria, Ceylon and France will face the lake and front upon the broad avenue running by the lake. France, situated the furthest north, will be located just to the east of the art palace eastern annex. Then, arranged along a beautiful avenue extending in a semicircle, reaching from the art palace to the Illinois State building, are the sites for the structures to be erected by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Hayti, Ceylon, Colombia, Nicaragua and Brazil. This avenue is nicely shaded, and more desirable sites for airy buildings could not be found. Those foreign buildings which do not command the lake front look upon the North Pond, which is connected with both the lake and lagoon. Spain and Italy are to construct their buildings to the north of the site selected by Turkey. Great piles of lumber and brick at present mark the sites of all the foreign buildings with the exception of those of England, Germany and Austria.

The space occupied by the foreign buildings, however, does not compare to that set apart for the structures of the forty-four States of the Union. Entering the main gate at Fifty-seventh street, a broad avenue extends directly to the lake. This is known as the avenue of the States. Upon it front the Nebraska, Minnesota, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine buildings. The most conspicuous of these structures is that erected by the Empire State, which is nearing completion. It is a beautiful building and one of which New Yorkers have reason to be proud. All the framework is in place, and most of the staff, or outer covering has been put on, but it will be some time before the house is ready for its finishing touches. It is as far advanced, however, as any of the State buildings.

Of the other buildings those of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which flank that of New York, stand conspicuous. The Pennsylvanians have not been idle, for their structure is complete, exteriorly, except the dome, which has not yet been covered with staff. These three structures face the beautiful art building, and the site is as fine as could have been selected. It will not take much work to finish the Massachusetts building on the outside. The Nebraska building looks well along, while that of Minnesota is nearly done. As for Missouri, merely the framework is up, but there is plenty of time. Missouri started late. Maine's building is at the head or eastern end of the avenue, facing upon the lake. It is well along.

On the semicircle which sweeps north of the avenue of States are located the buildings of North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The foundations for many of these are not yet laid, while others are well along. Kansas has a beautiful building, which is being carried forward to completion as rapidly as possible, while that of Arkansas is progressing favorably. That of Florida just now bears the appearance of an Egyptian temple. Montana has done well, the work being nearly completed. Utah has been slower, for merely the framework of her building is apparent.

West Virginia is building her house entirely of wood, using no staff, as in the case of the majority of other States, and the effect is rather pleasing. Maryland has her building nearly done, and it is a handsome one indeed. Delaware is almost hidden by the towering New York pile just to the south of it, but its house is well along. Rhode Island is located just to the north of Massachusetts, and could come into its house early in the winter if it wanted to. Iowa has an unusually handsome building next to the pavilion, and will command attention because of its happy location. Connecticut has a striking structure in yellow, Columbus' own color, and it will soon be ready for occupancy. New Hampshire's building has a rugged exterior which presents a pleasing contrast to its fellows on either side.

All these State buildings are in the extreme nothern end of the Park, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Just south of the latter and to the west and southwest of the art palace are the structures of South Dakota, Washington, Colorado, California, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. The latter is one of the largest buildings on the grounds, and is nearly done. It has a fine, large dome, which is one of the most conspicuous objects within the enclosure. California is putting up an immense building, but no progress further than the framework has yet been made. Enough has been done, however, to show that the Golden State will be well represented. Indiana has a striking structure, which is not yet completed, although it is well along. It is of unique design and of handsome proportions. Ohio has a lovely house, not so large as some others, but larger than the great majority. It will be well finished and cannot fail to attract attention. Colorado has lost little time and has her building nearly done. Michigan has merely frame work of her building up, which is about the state of things in the cases of Nevada and South Dakota. Washington, which will be well represented, owing to the lateness of the arrival of material, has but the foundation of her house laid.

Not much has been heard or said about the midway plaisance, but this promises to be a great feature of the Exposition next year, although an extra admission will be charged to see its features. This plaisance is a broad strip, one block wide, running from Jackson to Washington park, bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. Within this enclosure is to be the Dahomey village, the Austrian village, Indian village, American (aboriginal Indian) village, Chinese village and theatre, Morocco exhibits, Roman house, Algerian village, a street in Cairo, Moorish palace, a Turkish village, a German village, Dutch settlement, Japanese bazaar, he exhibit of Irish industries and the Persian concession, not to mention other numerous catchpenny devices at once strange and curious. Visitors to the Exposition proper will be admitted to the plaisance, but its wonders and curiosities can only be seen by the payment of an additional fee. Comparatively little work has been done upon these exhibits as yet.

Visitors to the grounds to-day are surprised at the general completeness of things for the progress made has been such as to show to the best advantage. The first object of attention naturally is the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, with its capacity for accommodating three hundred thousand people. There is much work to do upon it yet before it is completed, but it is work that can be done just as well during the winter as any other time. To the east of this vast structure and facing the lake the steam railway tracks yet remain, preventing the sodding of the grounds, as is the intention. As this railway will be a great benefit and accommodation to exhibitors it will probably not be taken away until the last moment.

To the west of the Manufacturers building as well as the north, which at present constitute the main entrances, the grounds are in beautiful condition. All the space surrounding the United States Government building has been sodded up, the roads nicely travelled and levelled; the bridge across the north canal, connecting with the Electrical building, and the lagoon and north inlet, connecting the wooded island and the Fisheries building, are completed, and the vast crowds that come in from the West will have no difficulty in gaining entrance to the place where the exercise are held.

All around the Government building and the other structures facing the lagoon the landscape gardeners have been profitably busy with gratifying results. The roadways are in perfect condition and the beauty of the great white structures has been inexpressibly enhanced by their green surroundings.

A cursory glance at the groun is will serve to show what has been done and what yet remains to be completed. Many changes have been made since the first general plan of the Exposition buildings was drawn, conspicuous among which is the abandonment of the Casino at the end of the pier which runs out into Lake Michigan a distance of 2500 feet. The pier still remains, but the location of the Casino has been changed. At the opening of the basin a magnificent peristyle is being erected, at the south end of which is to be the Casino and at the north end a music hall. Work upon them is progressing rapidly, the staff covering being nearly in place.

At the east end of the basin facing the Administration building is the gigantic statue of the Republic, sixty feet in height. There is much to do in and around the basin, upon which front the Manufactures and Agriculture buildings. The pillars at the mouths of the south and north canals are not yet completed, and the staff facing for the embankments here has not yet been put in place. There have been many vexatious delays upon the Administration building also, and the decoration of the magnificent dome, which should have been completed by this time, has been but fairly begun.

Around Machinery Hall and its annex there is more or less incompleteness, but this does not matter so much. Machinery Hall is somewhat out of the way, and it is not necessary that it should be so far advanced as some of the other structures. Just north is the mammoth railroad station, work upon which is going on by night and day. Nevertheless railroad tracks come in here, which is the terminal point for a score of great trunk lines, which are to deposit their passengers in the Exposition grounds without first taking them to the city in case they do not care to go there.

Nothing of consequence remains to be done to the exterior of the Electrical, Mines and Mining, Transportation and Horticultural buildings. The Woman's building was finished long ago, and nothing now remains but the interior decorations. In the Horticultural building thousands of rare and costly plants, trees, shrubs and flowers from all parts of the world have been stored, ready for putting in place.

The extreme south end of the ground is a scene of picturesque confusion. Here will be the stock exhibit, the agricultural implement exhibit, warehouses of various sorts, car houses, the landscape department, the Krupp gun works, the leather exhibits, the power house and miscellaneous structures devoted to all sorts of uses, some of which have been begun; others are on the way, while the foundations for some of these have not yet been laid. In all 125 buildings will be erected on the grounds, more than half of which, however, will be comparatively small.

The Main Buildings Described.

The imposing Government Building is a classic structure, bearing a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings in Washington. It was designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury Windrim and cost $40,000. The structure covers an area of 345 by 415 feet and is constructed of iron and glass. The central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, is the leading architectural feature of the edifice. The allotments of space for the several departments is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500; Agriculture, 23,250, Interior, 24,000; Post Office, 9000; Fisheries, 20,000, Smithsonian Institution, balance of space.

The Horticultural Building is immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park and faces the lagoon. The structure is 998 feet long and has an extreme width of 250 feet, it cost $300,000, and was designed by W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each eighty-eight by 270 feet. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high. The building cost $300,000.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It is 1687 feet long by 787, and covers nearly thirty-one acres of ground. It is the largest building ever constructed under one roof. The style of architecture is Corinthian, and throughout the treatment is severely classic. There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. The entrances are designed in the manner of triumphal arches. The building occupies the most conspicuous place on the grounds, facing the lake. The exterior of the structure is covered with "staff," which is treated so as to represent marble. The contract price was $1,700,000.

The Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture in the Grecian-Ionic style. It is oblong, 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and seventy feet high. The dome is sixty feet in diameter. Galleries sixty feet wide run around the entire building. C. B. Atwood was the architect. The building is located in the northern portion of the park, the south front facing the lagoon. This building cost $670,000.

For the accepted design of the Woman's Building Miss Sophia G. Hayden received a prize of $1000. The principal facade of the building has an extreme length of 400, the depth being one-half that distance. The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The building is incased with "staff," and will, when finished, be one of the most noticeable edifices on the grounds. The hanging gardens will be a unique and impressive feature of the center pavilion. The estimate for this building was $240,000, but the actual cost was reduced to $138,000.

The Hall of Mines and Mining is located at the southern extremity of the main lagoon, and is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide. The architect was S. S. Beman, of Chicago, who confid in the Italian renaissance the inspiration for his magnificent creation. The entrances are on all four sides of the building. The galleries are twenty-five feet high and sixty feet wide. Richly decorated arcades lie between the main entrance and the pavilions. From a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level can be found a fine view of the lake. A feature of the construction of this building lies in the fact that the logias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the mining exhibit. They can be removed and sold at the close of the Exposition. The cost was $265,000.

The style of architecture of the Agricultural building is classic renaissance, and it is one of the most magnificent structures in the Exposition grounds. It stands near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by water. The building is 500 by 800 feet. The cornice line is sixty-five feet above grade. Mammoth Corinthian pillars, fifty feet high and five feet in diameter, are on either side of the main entrance. The pavilions are on each corner, with one in the center, the latter being 144 feet square. The main entrance is sixty-four feet wide. The glass dome is 130 feet high. Domes ninety-six feet high surround the corner pavilions. There has been expended on this building $620,000. The architects are McKim, Mead & White, of New York.

Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, were the architects for the Machinery Hall. The magnificence of its appearance will strike all visitors to the Exposition. It measures 850 by 500 feet, and cost $1,250,000. The building is located at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior looks like three railroad train houses side by side. For the purpose of moving machinery an elevator a traveling crane has been placed in each of the long naves.

The Transportation Building is one of a group of edifices forming the northern Architectural Court of the Exposition. It faces eastward and commands a view of the wooded island. The style of architecture is Romanesque, and its treatment is extremely refined and simple. The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas reliefs and mural paintings. The interior treatment of the structure is very much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 960 by 256 feet. The annex covers more ground than the main building. The edifice will cost $500,000. Its architects were Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago.

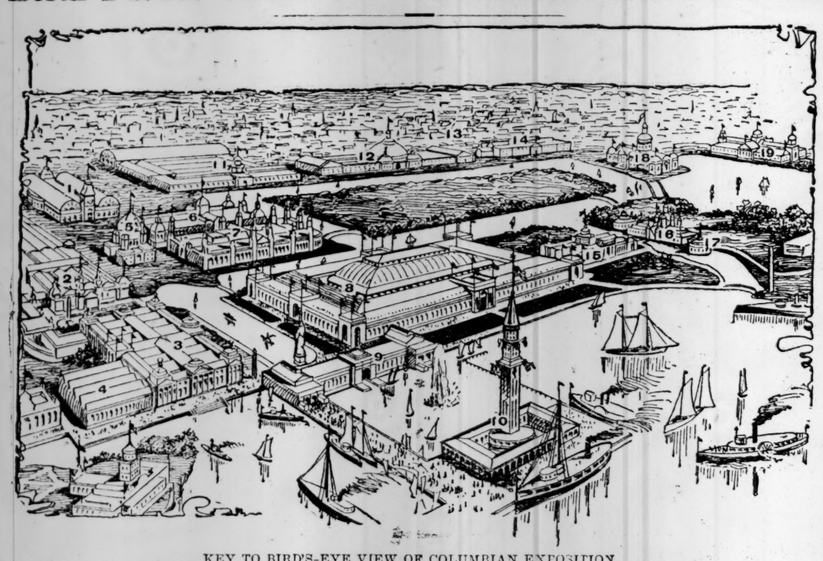
The Fisheries Building embraces a large central structure and two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either side by arcades. Its extreme length is 305 feet and the width 165 feet. The fisheries exhibit will be found in the central portion. The polygonal buildings will contain the angling exhibit and the aquaria. The architectural style of the edifice is Spanish-Romanesque. Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, has richly embellished the exterior of the building. Its cost has been about $225,000. The glass fronts of the aquaria have 3000 square feet of surface. The supply of sea water for the salt water fish will come from Wood's Holl, and will be transported in specially constructed cars.

The gem and crown of the Exhibition palaces is the Administration Building. The gilded dome of the lofty structure will be the most conspicuous object on the grounds. The edifice will cost $550,000. It was designed by Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects. It covers an area of 262 feet square and consists of four pavilions 82½ feet square. The great central dome is 120 feet in diameter and 277½ feet high. The general design of the building is in the style of the French renaissance, the first story being in the Doric order. The interior beauties of the structure exceed those of the exterior. In this structure will be located the offices of the Exposition management, press quarters, telegraph offices, etc.

The Electrical building is 345 feet wide and 690 feet long. It was designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, and cost $410,000. The east front is opposite the Manufactures building. The general scheme of the plan of the Electrical building is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The second story is composed of a series of galleries, the area of which is 118,546 square feet.

An army of 10,000 workingmen is now busily engaged in the final work of construction and beautifying the grounds, and it seems beyond doubt that everything will be in readiness for the opening on the first Monday of next May.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1—Railway Approach. 2—Machinery Hall, 17½ Acres. 3—Agriculture Building, 15 Acres. 4—Annex to Agriculture Building. 5—Administration Building. 6—Hall of Mines and Mining, 8¾ Acres. 7—Electrical Building, 9¾ Acres. 8—Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 44 Acres. 9—The Great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe. 10—Pier and Casino. 11—Transportation Exhibit, 18¾ Acres. 12—Horticultural Hall, 6½ Acres. 13—Villages of All Nations. 14—Woman's Building. 15—United States Government Building. 16—Fisheries Building and Deep-Sea Aquaria. 17—Life-Saving Station, etc. 18—Illinois State Building. 19—Galleries of Fine Arts.

MILLIONS IN ASHES.

Milwaukee, Wis., Swept Over by a Terrible Conflagration.

Twenty-two Blocks Laid Waste by the Fierce Flames.

Milwaukee, Wis., has been visited by a great conflagration which did millions of dollars' worth of damage and was the most serious fire in the West since the great Chicago conflagration. The fire started at 5:30 o'clock in the evening in the Union Oil Company's store on East Water street, and soon threatened to destroy the entire wholesale business section of Milwaukee, east of the Milwaukee River, below Huron street. For an hour the Fire Department struggled bravely with the elements, which were fanned by a gale that was blowing at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour.

Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him and leaped across the street and began a rapid march toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away, cutting down in short order the stores of F. Dohmen & Co., wholesale drugs; M. Bloch, wholesale liquor; Bub & Kipp's seven-story tinning factory; Roundy, Peckham & Co., wholesale grocers; Jacob Wallauer & Co., wholesale grocers; Johnson Brothers' branch of the American Biscuit Company, and the National Distilling Company.

At 8 o'clock the flames had crossed Broadway, between Buffalo and Detroit streets, taking numerous wooden structures, and then advancing to Milwaukee street. At 8:15 the flames had reached Jefferson street three squares from where it broke out, and began burning private residences.

The course of the fire changed at 8:15 o'clock, and it soon seemed likely to consume the territory between Broadway and Jefferson streets to the east and west branch of the Milwaukee River. The fire reached the river, and the big Angus Smith grain elevators were next to fall.

The Fire Department was powerless to stay its progress. Not only was the fire advancing with the wind on its mission of destruction, but it commenced to back up at the point it began, where there was no means of staying its progress.

The freight yards of the Chicago and Northwest Roads were reached, and whole trains of cars loaded with merchandise, live stock, and grain were soon burning.

An appeal for help was telegraphed to Chicago, and Chief Sweenie replied that reinforcements would be in Milwaukee as soon as steam could get them there. In half an hour several Chicago companies were on their way there.

Several fires in other parts of the city broke out, but there were no engines to respond. The entire lower part of the Third Ward, which is inhabited largely by poor Irish families, was next devastated. About 300 cottages were destroyed, and the occupants were wandering in the streets, loudly lamenting their loss. Alarms were coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it was thought that firebugs were helping in the work of destruction.

The fine residence of L. F. Holges, a member of the Board at Trade, at Ninth and Cedar streets, two miles from the fire district, was destroyed. An alarm was also rung in from the House of Correction.

Up to 9 o'clock only two fatalities had been reported. One fireman, it was learned, was killed and a woman suffocated.

The gas works caught fire, and frequent explosions occurred that shook the whole city. The lights then began to go out over a large part of the city. The department used dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames, and several buildings were blown up.

Many of the scenes of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago were re-enacted. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames, and the crumbling walls added to the terror of the homeless Third Warders. A report came from the life-saving station that four of its crew, who came up Broadway to lend assistance to the Fire Department, had been buried by a falling wall at Weisel & Vilters's machine shops.

A buglar passed down Broadway at 9 o'clock, calling together members of the Light-Horse Squadron and Fourth Battalion to assist the police in guarding property. The first help from other cities came in the shape of one engine from Racine, Wis., and one from Waukesha, Wis. Not a gaslight was burning in the city at 10 o'clock, and some portions of the city, where there were no electric lights, were in total darkness.

Up to 11 o'clock the fire had lapped up everything in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee River, on the east by the lake, and on the south by the harbor branch of the river—twenty-two solid blocks, five of which were occupied by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, etc., and the rest by residences. This did not include the yards of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, which covered many acres. Hundreds of cars were burned.

At this hour not even a veteran fireman would have ventured to estimate the final extent of the fire. It was then extending south of Broadway bridge and backing up Detroit street to the river front and at the lake. It had swept clear through to the lake, a distance of about eight blocks, or one mile, and was burning fiercely along the great elevators of the city at the mouth of the river.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gashouse. East of the gashouse the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gashouse the flames attacked the Riedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated $7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at $30,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

LATER NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA farmers are said to have paid as high as $1 a barrel for water within the last few days only twenty miles from Wilkesbarre.

FOREST fires in Maryland, north of Seven River, have consumed about 1000 acres of timber land.

THE President gave out to the press a card of thanks, in acknowledgment of the many expressions of sympathy he has received.

MR. E. O. LEECH, Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was $63,476,975 of which $61,121,460 were original deposits, and $5,343,516 were redeposits.

IT was officially declared that Hamburg, Germany, was free from cholera; in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, there were twenty-one new cases and nine deaths.

THE British Government decided to ignore the request of the United States Government for the release of Dr. Gallagher, the dynamiter.

FLOODS IN MEXICO.

Fifty Persons Drowned and Heavy Damage Done to Property

Further particulars of damage by the recent overflow of the Saldo River, in the State of Paxaca, Mexico, have been received. Thousands of acres of coffee and cane lands were inundated, and fully $300,000 damage to those crops alone was done. On the hacienda of Pedro Celis, 2000 head of cattle were caught in the torrent of water and swept into the ocean. Fully fifty persons in all lost their lives. Fifteen employes on the Hacienda De Yotta were overtaken by the flood while they were at work in the fields, and all were drowned. Hundreds of families were made homeless.

SHERIFF KILLS MARSHAL.

Old Friends Made Enemies by Political Differences.

Town Marshal Eugene Heath, of Corydon, Ind., was shot and killed by Clabe Shuck, Sheriff of the county.

The two had long been friends. A dispute arose over an election quarrel, resulting in the shooting.

Heath was a Republican and Shuck a Democrat. Heath followed Shuck home and struck him with a club, and the latter shot him.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Police Board of New York City, on recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes, resolved to abolish the long police club, adopt a very short one in its place and use whistles for signals.

ARCHIE DILL, William Temple and John Barclay were killed by a runaway car which dashed into a crowd of passengers at the railway station, Huntington, Penn.

TWENTY-FIVE stores and houses in the heart of Callery Junction, Penn., were burned. The loss was estimated at $50,000, with little insurance. About one hundred people were left homeless.

THE bank at Phoenix, N. Y., was entered by thieves and $2900 was taken from the safe.

JOSEPH LEIMER, well a known hatter, died of heart disease in Danbury, Conn., a few evenings ago. At the same hour his brother Charles, also a hatter, dropped dead in Newark, N. J. The latter's death was also caused by heart disease.

CONSUL GENERAL DOMINGO L. RUIZ, of Ecuador, has been discharged from arrest in New York City on the charge of forgery. Mrs. Bertha Laws, accused of the same crime, has been held for trial.

THE people of Rhode Island held a series of daily prayer meetings for rain.

THREE men, the cook of the tug Colonel E. D. Grubb, lying in the Erie basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., and two guests who were passing the night on board, were parboiled by an explosion of the tug's boiler and they died soon afterward.

South and West.

AN explosion of nitro-glycerine near Lima, Ohio, killed three men.

THE National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in Denver, Col.

A NORTHWEST gale at Chicago, Ill., caused great havoc in lake shipping. Two lives were lost and boats worth over $1,000,000 were wrecked.

AT San Francisco, Cal., James R. Bartlett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, shot and killed his wife's neice, Lottie Carpenter, shot his wife in the shoulder, and then shot and killed himself. He was insane.

AN attempt to assassinate the State Auditor of North Carolina at a political meeting at Burnesville, led to a desperate battle with bowie knives and pistols, in which five men were killed and more than a dozen seriously wounded.

THE work of rebuilding the burned district of Milwaukee, Wis., was begun.

THE sale of the great English thoroughbred stallion Ormonde to William O. B. McDonough, of California, was settled by cable, the Californian sending an order for $150,000 to the Rothschilds.

CHARLESTON, S. C., has celebrated the fifth anniversary of recovery from the earthquake. Vast crowds assembled in a city ablaze with the National colors. The war ships, Vesuvius and Dolphin, helped the pageant.

THE southbound express train was held up just south of Piedmont, Ala., by two masked men. They made the messenger deliver $705. They then went into the mail car and got a lot of valuable packages. The whole thing was done in three minutes.

Washington.

THE new postal card with paid reply has been placed on sale by the Postoffice Department at all first class postoffices throughout the country.

E. C. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Navigation, has just submitted advance copies of his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE steam chimney of the Wakefield, a river steamboat, blew off fifty miles south of Washington. Two men were killed outright; one was blown overboard and drowned, one was missing and three were injured.

THE President and the members of his private and official family who accompanied him to his wife's funeral at Indianapolis returned to the National capital at 5 o'clock next afternoon. They proceeded direct to the White House.

THE President resumed his official duties at the White House and devoted most of the time to the consideration and dispatch of routine matters requiring his action, a great deal of which had accumulated.

PRESIDENT HARRISON issued a proclamation extending the benefits of the American Copyright law to Italy.

THE Hon. John D. Washburn Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland, has sent in his resignation to the President. The cause is business engagements.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER called at the Department of State and tendered to Secretary Foster his resignation of the office of United States Minister to Portugal, which was accepted.

Foreign.

THE steamer Louvre was wrecked at Penmarch, Finisterre, and seventeen persons were drowned. A ferryboat capsized in the River Douro, Portugal, and eleven people were drowned.

THE Queen of Spain has expressed her gratification at the kindness of the American Congress in honoring her with an invitation to the Columbian Exposition and expressed her regret that the Constitution of Spain prohibited her from accepting, but said she should send a representative. It is probable that the Infanta Isabella, sister of the late King, will attend.

OLGA, Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, is dead.

THERE is a serious revival of cholera at Baku, Russia.

HENRY B. RYDER, formerly United States Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been convicted of theft, fraud and perjury, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor.

TWELVE bandits made a successful raid on a store in a Mexican town; the Government rurals attacked them, wounding three fatally and capturing three others.

WITTENBERG honored Luther's memory in great style. Emperor William of Germany at the banquet which followed the services and procession delivered a notable speech.

THE French forces again defeated the Dahoman army in Africa.

A CABLE despatch from Hamburg, Germany, announces that the cholera epidemic is at an end in that city.

ORDER has been completely restored in the city of Santiago del Estaro, Argentine Republic. The rebels have been disarmed by the Federal troops.

IN the Island of Sardinia, floods destroyed 248 houses at Sans Perate, and 100 persons were supposed to have been drowned.

THE British Central Chamber of Agriculture has decided to hold a National conference on the depression in the agricultural industry. The conference will take place on December 7.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

An Increase in the Public Debt for October.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the Treasury Department shows a slight increase in the debt during the last month—amounting to $682,087. There was a decrease of $884,517 in the surplus during the month, an increase of $850 in the interest-bearing debt and a decrease of $196,280 in the non-interest-bearing debt.

The surplus or net cash balance in the Treasury, including the $100,000,000 gold greenback reserve fund, aggregates $131,611,401, against $131,895,918 a month ago.

The National debt, less the cash balance in the Treasury, amounts to $835,311,833, of which $585,032,020 is interest-bearing debt, made up of $559,667,520 four per cent. and $25,364,500 two per cent. bonds. The Treasury holds $23,181,990 in gold certificates, with $129,255,340 in circulation; $2,297,772 of silver certificates, with $324,552,532 in circulation, and $2,043,810 of silver Treasury notes with $114,587,423 of them in circulation.

Government receipts last month aggregated in round numbers thirty-two and three-quarters millions, against twenty-eight and a half millions in October, 1891.

WILL MARCH BAREFOOTED.

Unemployed Workmen of London Will Make Three Demonstrations.

The unemployed Hebrew workingmen of London have decided that they will march barefooted through the streets of London on three different days.

Agents of the Social Democratic Federation are organizing the idle workingmen. These agents approve of marching through the streets.

Another section of the unemployed, however, refuse to take part in any further processions. They have taken advantage of the offer of the East End Assembly Room, where they will register their names as wanting work.

Harvesting Apples on the Canadian Border.

The harvest season for apples begins late in summer in many places, but along the Canadian border September is early enough, and most owners wait even later. The apples here, says a letter from Farmington, Me., to the New York Post, are naturally winter apples, and they are picked to supply the late markets. Apple-pickers arm themselves with a stout muslin bag, which they sling over their shoulders, and a light wooden ladder. Every apple must be picked carefully from the tree, breaking it off so that the stem is left on. All bruised and "thorned" apples are rejected as unfit for packing. A dozen pickers go into one orchard, and soon bring the red and golden fruit to the wagons in quantities. When they are picked, the owner begins the work of sorting them, for so much depends upon this part of the job that it is not safe to trust it to any one else. There are several grades into which the fruit must be devided. The first includes all of the large, well-ripened, and handsome ones, without a flaw of any kind visible, and these are packed in rows in the barrel as carefully as so many eggs. Often these fancy apples command double the price of the other grades, and the neater they are packed the better will they sell. The next grade is only a little inferior to the first, but smaller fruit is packed with it, and a few that have slight creases on the skins, and all of those with less color. Color counts in all fancy fruit, the purchasers will often take apples with a highly colored appearance, even though it is generally known that they are inferior to the green ones. The third grade consists of all the apples that will not go into the two higher grades and yet are too good to convert into cider or to feed to the animals. The apples in this instance are tumbled into the barrels without much assortment, and the owner is satisfied if he can get in return fifty cents profit per barrel for them.

The "culls" and bruised apples from the heap are either dried, fed to animals, kept for home consumption, or converted into cider. Cider in modern times has partly fallen under the ban of temperance reformers; but there are enough cider-lovers left yet to make the drink a profitable one for the manufacturers.—New York Post.

The King of America.

A queer-looking old man, rather shabbily dressed, is occasionally seen around the Astor House, and generally somebody points him out as the man who has made his fortune out of pies. In fact, William Thomp on can justly lay claim to the title of Pie King of America. Thirty years ago he was an unknown baker, but gradually turned his attention to pies. In 1872 he consolidated all the pie companies then in the city (forming a pie trust, so to speak), and was elected President of it. At the present time this company has thirty-five wagons, which are busy all day, and their daily expenses are something over $100,000. The pie industry is an extensive thing, and Mr. Thompson estimates that it would take one man eating a pie every ten minutes a trifle over thirteen years to devor the pastry that his firm turns out every day.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Music Charmed the Snake.

Mrs. D. M. Madden, of Denison, Texas, is a lady of nerve. The other afternoon her little girl Mary, aged two years, was seated on the ground under a tree playing with a tin hoop to which was attached bells. The noise of the bells attracted a large black snake, which crawled to the feet of the child and stretched out at full length with its head resting on her left foot. The jingle of the bells seemed to charm it, for the snake closed its eyes and was motionless. Mrs. Madden saw the snake; she did not scream for assistance, as most women would have done under the circumstances. She darted to the child, grabbed the snake by the tail and hurled it through the air. The peculiar music of the bells had evidently placed the snake under a spell, as it did not move until it felt the touch of Mrs. Madden's hand.—St. Louis Republic.

A Tideless Sea.

For practical purposes the Mediterranean may be accepted as being what it is popularly supposed to be, a tideless sea, but it is not so in reality. In many places there is a distinct rise and fall, though this is more frequently due to winds and currents than to lunar attraction.

At Venice there is a rise of from one to two feet in spring tides, according to the prevalence of winds up or down the Adriatic. In many straits and narrow arms of the sea there is a periodical flux and reflux, but the only place where the tidal influence, properly so called, is unmistakably observed is in the Gulf of Gabes, where the tide runs at the rate of two or three knots an hour and the rise and fall varies from three to eight feet.

It is likely that Tampico, Mexico, will become one of the deepest water ports of the world. The soundings now measure more than twenty feet over the bar, the greatest depth ever attained.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller
Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were **perfectly cured.** We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." MR. and MRS. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 Second Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

Japan's Historic Tree.

Garden and Forest has a description of the great pine of Japan, called Dai Matsu, which stands on the shore of Lake Biwa, some three miles from Otsu. The tree is attended by priests, who declare that it is mentioned in the records of their cloister 800 years ago, and that it was planted in the year A. D 675. It is counted among the eight wonders of Japan, and its singular aspect, as it stretches its long branches out on every side over a scaffolding formed by more than 300 poles, has been pictured in many books of travel. Although it is fully exposed to the wind, and although its trunks and branches bear more than one lightning scar, it is still vigorous, and only a gradual thinning out of its foliage bears witness to its great antiquity. At two feet above the ground the diameter of the trunk is fifteen feet nine inches; its height is eighty-four feet, and the diameter of its widely-stretched crown is 242 feet. Four houses formerly stood among its branches, but two of them were ruined in a great storm a few years ago. The other two are still largely resorted to by supper parties on summer evenings, and the Japanese take especial delight in listening to the dripping of rain into the water from the boughs as they overhang the sea.

Electrical Rain.

Rain which on touching the ground crackles and emits electric sparks is a very uncommon but not unknown phenomenon. An instance of the kind was recently reported from Cordova, in Spain, by an electrical engineer who witnessed the occurrence. The weather had been warm and undisturbed by wind, and soon after dark the sky became overcast by clouds. At about 8 o'clock there came a flash of lightning, followed by great drops of electrical rain, each one of which on touching the ground, walls or trees gave a faint crack and emitted a spark of light. The phenomenon continued for several seconds, and apparently ceased as soon as the atmosphere was saturated with moisture.—Chambers's Journal.

The cocoon of a healthy silkworm will often yield a thread 1000 yards in length.

Just Think Of It!

What seeds of disease are sown by opiates in the form of Cough and Croup syrups. *Heart failure is induced by these depleting mixtures.* Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure does not contain opium in any form. Croup, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis promptly yield to it. Sold by druggists. 50c. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

A son of the late King of Abyssinia is in jail in London.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syr